

BERKSHIRE

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

REPORT

TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1875,


BY

W. T. G. WOODFORDE, M.D., LOND.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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TO THE RURAL AND URBAN AUTHORITIES
OF THE
COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF
BERKSHIRE.

IN my former Report before entering on the detail of the work done during the year in the various districts included in the Berkshire sanitary combination, I thought it advisable to make some general observations bearing on the circumstances common to them all, and more especially on the requirements of a rural area, consisting (as this almost wholly does) of isolated houses or cottages, agricultural villages, and small non-manufacturing towns. I do not propose to follow the same course in this Report, for any remarks that I might offer as suggested by the experience of another year, would be little more than repetitions or illustrations of what I have previously stated; no sanitary event of importance having occurred to furnish fresh matter for consideration, nor any material change having been made either in the powers or duties of Sanitary Authorities or of their Officers by the passing of the Public Health Act itself, as it is little more than a simplification and consolidation of the statutes already existing on the subject, and not an extension or alteration of them.

On one subject, however, it may be well to say a few words here, namely—the general character of the supply of drinking water, as shown by the results of about three hundred quantitative analyses made by me during the year—the samples for which have been taken in varying proportions from every

district, both Rural and Urban included in the sanitary combination, and from sources of supply of all kinds—deep and shallow wells, springs, streams, ponds, rain-water tanks, &c. ; some few having been sent for analysis because they were proposed as new sources of supply, or had been recently utilized (under a belief in their purity) for that purpose—others on account of the suspicious character of their surroundings, or of the occurrence of some of the zymotic diseases where they were in use—others, again, in order to test fairly the average character of the supply of any particular area. The method of analysis I have uniformly adopted has been that of Professor Wanklyn, in which the degree of pollution is estimated, partly by the amount of free ammonia which can be distilled from the water itself, and in part by the amount of it which is produced (from the nitrogenous organic matter it contains), by its further distillation with a strongly alkaline oxidising solution: determinations of the chlorides were also made, and of the oxidisable matters, while the presence of any excess of nitrates was conveniently ascertained by Dr. Bond's elegant modification of Mr. Horsley's "pyrogallie acid" test. In any cases where it seemed desirable the hardness of the water before and after boiling, and the total amount of solid matter contained in it was also estimated. I have referred to these details simply to show that the analyses were sufficiently complete to justify reliance on the conclusions deduced from them, and the results may thus be briefly summarized—out of the entire number of nearly 300 samples examined, 7 only were found to be thoroughly pure and satisfactory waters—17 others were of fairly good quality—63 of very indifferent and doubtful character—150 unquestionably unfit for dietetic use, while 45,—34,—and 18 may be respectively characterized as being "very bad," "excessively bad," and "little more than weak clarified sewage": so that in short, while less than one-tenth of the whole were tolerably reliable drinking waters, no less than seven-tenths of them were thoroughly polluted, and such as should be entirely disused for this purpose. Very many samples were found to be unfit for cooking, and even for washing purposes, on account

of their hardness, and the large amount of solid matter contained in them, thus rendering them excessively wasteful in the matter of soap even after they had been briskly boiled—but the chief importance of these analyses in a sanitary point of view is in the striking proofs that they afford of the wholesale damage caused by the common mode of disposing of excretal matters and of house sewage in more or less porous and leaky cesspits, thence to soak into the adjoining sources of water supply—taking with them the effete organic refuse from houses and the bodies of men and animals, in a state of change and decay, and in such a condition as when taken into the system of the persons drinking the water which contains it—to set up further changes resulting perhaps in positive and often serious illness, or at any rate, in inducing a predisposition to such attacks under suitable conditions. Added to this, we have the undoubted fact, that the poison of some of the most dangerous zymotic diseases is thus conveyed into the water which becomes the means of its dissemination in every direction—whenever a case happens under favourable circumstances for the occurrence of such pollution. The only effectual remedies for this state of things are first, the entire prohibition of porous cesspits, wherever there is any risk that soakage into drinking water may result from their use; and second, the closing of all such polluted sources of supply. Power is already given to the Justices under the seventieth section of the Public Health Act to make this order, but as there is no provision in it enabling them to order a fresh supply to be obtained, the remedy is for the most part an impracticable one; while Sanitary Authorities consider that as regards a very large majority of the cases brought before them—such supply should be provided by the owner of the premises concerned, and not at the cost of the district they represent. In the meantime, comparatively little is done to remedy so great an evil.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

These have been compiled in fuller detail than were those which accompanied the last Report, and a good deal of labour has been expended on their preparation. I have adopted to some extent the forms proposed by the Society of Medical Officers of Health for the tables of mortality, but with such modifications as I have found necessary in dealing with a considerable number of districts: and the analysis which I have made of the district registrars' returns of mortality in Table VI, so as to show the ages at death and their number for each parish or group of parishes, will afford a ready means of ascertaining in what part of a given district the continuance of an unduly high death rate should draw the attention of the Sanitary Authority and of its Officers to any shortcomings and deficiencies that are capable of removal. As regards the certified causes of death, I have again to express my regret that in many instances the certificates have been so loosely given (while in a large proportion of inquest cases, nothing beyond the actual fact of death appears to be determined by the verdict given), that I have been compelled to include nearly 100 entries under the heading "Causes not specified or ill defined."

Table I. gives a summary of the principal results of the census of 1871, for the registration and sanitary districts included in the combination, together with the estimated numbers living in each district at the middle of the year, the "corrected" deaths (in which those occurring in the county and other lunatic asylums are entirely excluded, and those in union houses are distributed *pro rata* among the respective Rural and Urban districts), together with the corrected death rate per 1 000 living.

Table II. is a continuation of the abstract of the census Tables, but deals only with the registration districts, showing

the numbers of each sex living at various groups of ages, and the status of all persons above 20 years, which are important elements in estimating the true value of the actual death rates from a sanitary point of view.

Table III. gives the number of births and deaths for each quarter of the year—the total of each sex for the year, and the excess of births over deaths for registration districts and sub-districts—the totals for the preceding year are also given, and it should be noted that as compared with it the births are fewer by 172, and the deaths more numerous by 378, so that the excess of births over deaths during the year is lower by 550, and the natural increase of the population is at the rate of only 9·3, instead of 13·3 per 1,000 for the 12 months.

Table IV. gives the total number of deaths from all causes in registration districts, and in such sanitary districts as are coincident in area with them.

Table V. records the corresponding facts as to the sanitary districts contained in the Newbury, Abingdon, Wallingford, and Cookham registration districts respectively.

Table VI. gives in detail the population of all the parishes, or groups of parishes, registration districts and sub-districts, sanitary districts, and public institutions in the combination as taken at the census of 1871, with the total deaths in each during the year, classified according to ages in accordance with the form adopted by the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Table VII. contains the number of deaths from the chief zymotic diseases, and the more important general causes of deaths classified in certain groups of ages for registration sub-districts, and Table VIII gives similar information as to the mortality from the principal classes of disease both in sanitary and registration districts, arranged in seven groups of ages corresponding with those adopted by the Registrar General in his returns: and I should here note, that while in the previous year the total deaths from all zymotic diseases and from phthisis were nearly identical in number, the great increase in the mortality from scarlet fever and infantile

diarrhoea during the twelve months has raised the percentage to total deaths of the former class, from about 9 to 13—the actual numbers being 70 in excess of those recorded for consumption in the whole of the combined districts.

The following Tables from IX. to XII. inclusive, deal not with actual numbers, but with calculated proportional rates, so that the relative position of one district as to its mortality may be easily compared with that of any other; as also the comparative fatality of different groups of diseases, and the proportion of total deaths occurring at various ages—information as to this last point is given in Table IX. for registration and for sanitary districts.

Table X. is limited to registration districts, as the birth returns with which it mainly deals are only sent to me for registration areas, and are therefore not available for those sanitary districts the boundaries of which do not coincide with them. I hope in a future year to be able to remedy this omission.

Tables XI. and XII. shew the death rates per 1,000, and the percentages of total deaths from the principal classes of disease in registration and sanitary districts,—and Table XIII. is a summary of the returns made by the Inspectors of Nuisances of the sanitary work done in their respective districts during the year.

NEWBURY RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. George Marshall.

THE house-to-house inspection of this district, which was systematically begun last year—when 413 houses were reported on—has been steadily carried on during the present: 1,833 houses having been examined, making a total of 2,246 (out of the 2,860 contained in the district) which have been surveyed in detail. I have myself verified a considerable

number of the inspections in various parishes, and have been in frequent communication with the Inspector as to the best practicable way of remedying the nuisances and sanitary deficiencies the existence of which was thus ascertained.

The return made by Mr. Marshall (Table 13) shows that 450 formal notices have been complied with, and in one instance only was it found necessary to take proceedings to enforce compliance with the order. In this case the bench considered the complaint proved, and the defendant agreed to do the required works, which were accordingly carried out. It will be observed that more than three-fourths of the notices related to common nuisances caused by ill-constructed or foul cesspits, for the most part so placed as to pollute the well water by soakage from them.

As regards the condition of the drinking water, the 15 quantitative analyses I have made of samples from this district during the year were taken mostly from Thatcham and Stroud-Green, all of them were found to be sewage-polluted, and in the majority of cases the contamination was serious in amount, so that 11 notices were served to cleanse or close wells,—but only one new well has been dug. It is found very difficult to induce the majority of owners of small property to provide a fresh and pure water supply voluntarily, and in practice the sanitary authority does not appear to have, or, at any rate, to be able easily to put in force, any compulsory powers for this purpose.

A special report on the village of Thatcham and the adjoining Newtown was prepared by me and laid before the Sanitary Authority, in which the results of the inspection of every house in it were examined and tabulated as to general sanitary arrangements, density of population, mode of disposal of excretal matters and sewage, water supply, sickness and mortality, attention being called to the offensive street channels and open ditches by which the crude sewage found its way into the River Kennet. Suggestions were also made as to the proper steps to be taken, and after some discussion it was resolved that Mr. Ripley, of Bracknell, be instructed to prepare a plan for dealing with the sewage of the place. This was

done by him, and a system of pipe-drainage proposed to carry it to land at a suitable level for its distribution thereon. His plans were considered by the Authority, and have been subsequently laid before a public meeting of the parishoners and inhabitants of the village, but at the close of the year no definite decision had been arrived at.

At Stroud-Green, Crookham, and other parts of Greenham, my attention has been directed to the bad condition of several premises as to which reports were laid before the Authority, with the result that four cottages have been closed, and improvements effected in others. At Courage, in the parish of Chieveley, complaint was made of the foul state of two ponds adjoining a row of houses, as to which I advised that one should be filled in, and the other cleansed and altered so as to remedy the nuisance then existing.

The mortality of the year has been, in common with that of nearly all the other sanitary districts, very considerably in excess of that of the previous one, the "corrected" deaths (in which the proportion of those in the union house due to the district is included) amounting to 315 instead of 256 as then. The death rate per 1,000 persons living has thus been raised from 19·7 to 24·2 (Table 1) and was therefore nearly one fifth higher than the average rate (19·5) for rural parishes and small towns throughout the country. If we examine the figures of the mortality returns in detail, we shall find an increase of nine deaths in the zymotic class, due chiefly to the prevalence of scarlet fever, to which I shall refer after: but violent deaths have been twice as numerous as they were last year, and there has also been a considerable increase in the mortality from local diseases of various kinds, both acute and chronic. On the other hand, deaths from "fever" and "phthisis" have remained almost stationary, five having been certified as due the former and 32 to the latter disease. Of the fever cases, two were removed to their homes in this district from the town of Newbury after their illness had commenced, but the disease did not spread in either instance. Three (of the five) deaths occurred among the pauper sick out of four attacks reported in

the year. A limited number of cases occurred in the workmen's cottages at the Coldrop paper mills, where there was a similar outbreak in the previous year. These were attributed to the use of the dirty river water for drinking. It was taken for this purpose from a dipping place not far from the point where the foul washings of the rags passed into the canal. At the mills there was a small constant stream from an artesian well 120 feet deep available for use, but the cottagers rarely would take the trouble to go the short distance necessary to fetch it. After the fatal cases of the year before, earth closets had been substituted for the old cesspits,—they were put at some distance from the cottages and fairly kept. No deaths occurred, but the characteristic marks of "enteric" disease were distinctly present in some of the cases.

The first case of scarlet fever appears to have been brought into Leckhampstead from Donington, in January, by a lad who was sent home from thence, and it seems probable that he may have taken the infection at Newbury, where the disease broke out some six weeks before, and several deaths occurred; the complaint spread in the family, two other children and their mother being attacked: both the former died on the third or fourth day. I found the sanitary state of the cottage very bad, the closet foul, and the water supply (on analysis) excessively polluted; there was also only one bedroom for six persons. The complaint rapidly spread to three adjoining houses, but by enforcing the strictest isolation practicable and the free use of disinfectants the mischief was kept from going further.

In June, another case was brought into the district at Courage from Beedon, and a fortnight after it appeared at Chieveley. From this time till near the end of the year a succession of cases appeared in this and the neighbouring villages of Winterbourne, Boxford, Westbrook and Welford. Most of the attacks were slight, but there were three deaths at Boxford and two at each of the last-named places. The cause of this rapid spread of the disease was clearly traced to the fact that a girl living at Chieveley was taken to the cottage of a relative living at Westbrook when just recovering from it, and while there was sent

to the village school, the mistress not being told that the child had been ill; but as the grandmother (with whom she was staying) seemed to be ignorant that there was any risk of spreading the disease at this stage, it was not thought advisable to take proceedings against her. This school was closed for several weeks, and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, nor was it reopened as long as the disease remained in the village. At Winterbourne the disease also spread through the medium of the school, which was accordingly closed for nearly a month. It was found to be a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the persons in charge of the sick to take proper precautions either as to isolation or disinfection. Had it been practicable to ensure that these were carried out constantly and thoroughly, the duration of the outbreak would have been very greatly shortened: but the care and attention of the inspector, acting under my instructions, doubtless contributed materially to check its spread, both in and beyond the localities where it was present when its existence first became known to the sanitary officers. In this district, as elsewhere throughout the country, the want of early information as to the presence of infectious disease in any locality is, however, the most serious obstacle to effective dealing with any outbreak, and it is too seldom that any but pauper cases (which are a minority of the whole) come to the knowledge of the health officer or inspector until a death is registered from the disease, a return of which is sent to me by the Registrar at once.

NEWBURY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Benjamin Sergeant.

THE total number of premises inspected in this district during the year (as returned by the Inspector of Nuisances, Table 13) was 410, in which 130 nuisances were reported. Nearly all of these have been to some extent abated; about one half related

to privies and drains, as to which, in the present state of the town sewerage, it is hardly possible to effect any satisfactory improvement, inasmuch as, of the 1,448 houses contained in the district (at the census of 1871) about 200 only are connected with the sewers, all the others having cesspits, which for the most part allow their liquid contents to pass more or less freely into the ground. From the character and level of the sewers themselves and the fact that the great bulk of the sewage is discharged in its crude state into the canal at or near the centre of the town, it would be out of the question to recommend any extension of the existing arrangements, and the provision of a new system of sewers with an outfall at a suitable locality is a pressing necessity for the welfare of the place. The state of the water supply is a subject which has also occupied much of my attention, and in order that I might be able to lay before the Sanitary Authority reliable information as to the extent to which it is at present polluted by the cesspits (so generally in close proximity to the wells) I have quantitatively analysed 36 samples, of which about one half were taken from the pumps in the various courts and the rest from premises of a better class in other parts of the town. The results showed clearly how general the contamination had been: two samples only were found to be of fair quality (of which one was from a newly-dug well), about six were indifferent, while in 16 the pollution was very large, and in several cases excessive in amount.

The revised code of Bye-laws which during several months had been under consideration by the Sanitary Authority, having been finally settled, was confirmed by the Local Government Board in August, since which time fair progress has been made in putting in force the clauses relating to the keeping of swine and the regulation of slaughter-houses and bakehouses—34 nuisances relating thereto have been removed or abated.

During the earlier months of the year a few scarlet fever cases cropped up from time to time, most of them being found, on investigation to be evidently connected with those that had occurred in the year before. Four deaths took place from this

disease up to May: in one of them the infection was brought from Basingstoke. In my report for the rural district I have pointed out that in the autumn a considerable number of cases occurred in various parishes of the Speen sub-district, causing 10 deaths, and in the last two months of the year it reappeared in Newbury, the infection having been apparently spread by attendance at school; two cases proved fatal in December, but all practicable measures were taken to prevent its diffusion, and with fair success.

In April, a group of six cases of enteric fever occurred in a roomy house near the canal, of which two proved fatal. My enquiries failed in tracing out any connection with a previous case, but on examining the premises, I found that there were two wells, both being in close proximity to large cesspits. The water, on analysis, proved to be highly impure and quite unfit for drinking, yet it had been largely used by the family for this purpose, and was believed to be of very good quality. A week afterwards, another case was reported in a house near the canal bridge, where two servants had been similarly attacked twelve months before; the water here was known to be bad, and had been forbidden to be used, but there is no doubt as to its having been drunk by the person attacked; there is also little question but that sewer gas could readily find entrance into the basement of the house from its position in relation to the main sewers of the town. The patient was removed to her parent's house at Cold Ash, where she recovered, and the pump was closed for all but washing purposes.

In October and November, two more cases occurred in two courts the sanitary condition of which is extremely bad. In connection with this subject I may say that I have visited and revisited all the courts in the town, and some suggestions for their improvement have been carried out; but as regards several, no practicable alteration could render them healthy, as they exhibit almost every sanitary defect that a dwelling house can possess; yet if the Sanitary Authority were to put in force the only effective power they have in such cases, by obtaining a magistrate's order to close them, as unfit for habitation,

there is such a dearth of properly constructed tenements suited to the means of the classes who inhabit these courts, that they must of necessity crowd into other cottages already sufficiently occupied, and existing evils would be intensified. There is urgent need for the provision of healthy homes for persons who can only afford to pay a small rent, and it may be hoped that the legislature will shortly see fit to extend to the small towns the facilities for this purpose that have been already conferred on the larger centres of population.

As regards the mortality of the year, if the number of deaths in the union house be divided between the rural and urban districts in proportion to their population, the "corrected" deaths amount to 129, giving a rate of 19·0 per 1,000 living, which is about the same as that of the year preceding; but a larger proportion of deaths took place in early infancy, the percentage of those occurring under one year to those at all ages having risen from 16·5 to 19·0: this is mainly due to the increased fatality caused by infantile diarrhæa. The death rate from phthisis amounted to nearly 3 per 1,000, and 15 per cent. of the entire mortality was due to this disease.

SPEENHAMLAND URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. W. B. Salisbury.

The vacancy in the office of Inspector of Nuisances caused by the resignation of Mr. Rogers having been filled up by the appointment of Mr. W. B. Salisbury, he promptly began a house-to-house survey, and during the year he has made a detailed inspection of his district which I have since verified.

As Speenhamland is in reality only a continuation of the upper end of Newbury, what drainage it possesses forms a part of the existing system of the town, and the remarks I have already made as to the one apply also to the other. There are a few courts, and the sanitary condition of some of them as to

drainage and water supply is exceedingly unsatisfactory ; but in both these respects no effectual remedy can be applied under present conditions. There can be no question as to the necessity that exists for the provision of properly constructed sewers and of a water supply for the area under the control of both urban authorities, and it would probably be found practicable (as it certainly is very desirable) to include some parts of the rural district also.

Of the 45 nuisances reported 38 have been abated, of which 24 related to the keeping of swine and to slaughterhouses, &c. Four analyses of drinking water have been made: the whole were found by me to be fouled by sewage, and three of them to a large extent.

Thirty-six deaths took place during the year in the population of about 1,100: eight of these were infants and three children under five years of age, 15 were persons above 65. The only zymotic disease that proved fatal in more than one instance was scarlet fever, of which several cases occurred in the autumn months (in connection with the outbreak that took place at the time in the rural districts and to some extent in the town) resulting in three deaths. In one case the child had lived in a court consisting of several miserable tenements deficient in every sanitary requirement and with a water supply of exceptional impurity. The owner expressed his willingness to do what was practicable to put them into a better state, and several of them were temporarily closed until the works were carried out, two being condemned as unfit for habitation and past improvement. Five deaths were recorded as caused by phthisis as against none in the preceding year, and one resulted from simple fever.

The mortality from other diseases does not call for any special remark, but it should be noted that the total death rate for the year reaches the extremely high figure of 33·4 per 1,000, being nearly twice as large as it should have been.

HUNGERFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Charles Snell.

THE Inspector reports that he has visited during the year nearly every house in this district, although the detailed survey has not made the progress that I should have wished. He also observes that the general condition of the premises inspected compares favourably with their state when previously visited, and that both owners and occupiers are more willing than formerly to comply with suggestions for the alterations and improvements required, so that ordinary nuisances are more readily removed or abated than before, and out of 549 cases reported to the sanitary authority it has been found necessary to serve formal notices on only one-fifth of the number, four-fifths of the whole (434) having been attended to without needless delay. A considerable number (105) of old, dirty, or dilapidated houses have been put into better order, and 15 have been closed as unfit for habitation, while in 32 of the 158 nuisances abated as to privies and drainage, fresh accommodation has been provided.

The sanitary survey of the village of Ramsbury having been completed by the inspector, I verified the same by personal inspection of a considerable number of the houses, and by the analysis of twelve samples of water taken from wells in all parts of the place. Many of these were found to be considerably polluted, as indeed might naturally have been expected from their proximity to foul cesspits or drains; in one or two instances where the well was dug in the chalk and at a distance from any probable source of contamination, the water proved to be of excellent quantity and remarkably free from any kind of organic impurity. In consequence of the occurrence of several cases of enteric fever in the previous two years, I reported fully to the Sanitary Authority (and for the information of the Local Government Board), on the state of the

village, and advised the measures that I considered should be taken to put it in a better sanitary condition as regards disposal of excreta and drainage, condition of houses and water supply, suggesting, in reference to this last, that an experimental tube well should be driven to a depth as great as could be conveniently worked by a common lift-pump, and near the centre of the place. This was accordingly done, and the first sample analysed showed an exceedingly small amount of organic pollution (the total ammonia being 0.05 parts in a million only) but more recent examinations gave varying results, and it seems clear that the tube, as at present sunk, furnishes a water the constant purity of which cannot be relied on: I have therefore suggested that further trials should be made in some other locality. Some of the worst cottages in this village have been closed, and others reinstated and put into much better sanitary condition, and a portion of the main street has been provided with a new open channel for the surface drainage.

My attention having been called to the extremely insufficient water supply at Shefford-Woodlands, and to its bad quality, I reported on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, advising that a deep well be sunk, and also that the rain-water should, where practicable, be stored for use. The cottages here are wide apart, and water can only be reached at considerable depths, so that in proportion to the value of the tenements the cost of well-sinking would be excessive, but such a provision as I have advised would have furnished a sufficient and unfailing supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes. Some improvements have been made, but not to the extent that I could have wished.

The deaths in the district during the year amounted to 367, a number 71 in excess of those in the preceding year. Of this increase more than half was due to the rise in the number of cases of tubercular disease and lung inflammations, but to some extent nearly all the great classes of disease were more fatal than in the previous twelvemonths, with the exception of the zymotic class, in which there was some little decrease in the mortality rate per thousand from the "seven principal diseases,"

and also in the percentage of total deaths, from the fact that no deaths were registered from whooping cough. Various forms of continued fever proved fatal in five cases, of which three were isolated attacks. Two deaths from "enteric" fever took place at Baydon, under the following circumstances. A servant girl, while sickening for the complaint, was sent home from Abingdon to her friends, who lived in one of a group of eight cottages the sanitary condition of which was extremely bad; the disease spread among the various members of her family, seven cases occurring in this and the contiguous tenements, and two others in different parts of the village. The block in which it first appeared formed two sides of a square, looking out on a small common yard in the rear, in which there was a very large and exceedingly offensive cesspit for slops, the soakage from which fouled the air; the dwellings were also ill ventilated, and the privies, which were of the common type and in bad condition, were very near the backs of some of the cottages. These, however, were converted into earth closets, but it was found necessary to take proceedings against the owner and to obtain a Justice's order for the abolition of the cesspit and for the regular removal of the slops from the premises.

At Ramsbury (in the upper part of the place) five cases of a low type of fever, but without distinct "enteric" symptoms, occurred during the autumn in one family; the condition of their cottage and garden was fair. There were also a few scattered cases about the same time in other parts of the village, one of which proved fatal from diphtheria, which appeared towards the close of the attack. In some of these premises the ordinary sanitary deficiencies were noted, but nothing to call for special remark, and, as compared with the two previous years, there has been a marked decrease in the amount of fever here, which also for the most part, has not shown any specific character.

A few cases of scarlet fever were reported in Hungerford towards the end of autumn, but only one death occurred from this cause during the year; the same may be said of whooping cough, which appeared in various villages in the district both

in spring and autumn, but did not prove fatal in a single case.

The birth rate for the year amounted to a trifle under 28·0 per 1,000, or 2·5 below the mean rate of the whole of the combined districts, and the percentage of deaths under one year of age to total births amounted to 12·2, a ratio which was exceeded by all except two of the districts in the combination. Of the entire mortality, 33·3 per cent. was at ages above 65, and one death occurred at Chilton of a person who had attained the great age of 101, as shewn by his register of baptism.

ABINGDON RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Edward Mudd.

THE sanitary work of this district during the year has, according to the Inspector's report, included inspections of nearly one half of the premises contained in it and over 700 nuisances were reported by him; of these a large proportion were abated without formal notice—the nature of the remainder is stated in his return (Table XII). The sanitary survey has also progressed satisfactorily, 450 premises having been inspected in detail. I have myself visited, with the Inspector, great part of the villages of North and South Hincksey, Littlemore, Sandford, Culham, Radley, Steventon, Milton, Drayton, Sunningwell, Bayworth, Marcham, Stadhampton, Clifton-Hampden, Chiselhampton, and others, both with reference to their general sanitary condition and, in some instances, on account of the presence of zymotic diseases therein. I have also quantitatively analysed forty-eight samples of drinking water, of which thirty-seven were from the strictly rural parts of the district, and eleven from that part of the town of Abingdon within the area of the Rural Authority. (*By a clerical error these last have been included in the return for the urban district in Table XIII.*) Of the whole number five only were of fair quality, while twenty-six

were largely sewage polluted and altogether unfit for dietetic use. The water supply of Steventon has been twice again brought by me under the consideration of the Sanitary Authority in a report dealing also with the general sanitary state of the place. After some discussion a resolution was passed to call in Mr. Galpin, of Oxford, to give an engineering opinion as to the requirements of the village, and the way in which the work could be most readily accomplished. That gentleman at the close of the year accordingly inspected with me the whole area concerned, accompanied by the Chairman of the Board, as also by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, of Long Whittenham, whose great knowledge of the geology of the district gives a special value to his opinion on all local questions of water supply, and he has since sent in a report on the subject. At Clifton-Hampden during the early part of the year there was some reappearance of non-fatal diphtheria (which had prevailed extensively among the children there at the end of the previous September) but the cases were few in number, and occurred in four houses only. A report on the condition of New Hincksey was made to the Sanitary Authority by me; the state of the place being excessively bad in all respects as to drainage, water supply, condition of privies, keeping of animals, and the general prevalence of nuisances of an offensive character; but as by the Public Health Act of 1875 the place was included in the newly formed Grandpont district of the Oxford Local Board, only the ordinary nuisances were dealt with as far as practicable during the period of transference of authority. At Littlemore the state of the closet arrangements of a considerable part of the village was reported on, and the provision of earth closets recommended. The Inspector informs me that this has since been carried out. In the neighbouring village of Sandford the condition of several of the cottages, which were barely habitable, was brought before the Sanitary Authority, and some improvements have been made.

Fresh complaints having been made of offensive effluvia from the extensive fellmonger's works near the Marcham Road. I again thoroughly inspected the premises, and found that

proper precautions were not taken to prevent nuisances from arising thereon, and that foul washings were freely allowed to pass into the Larkhill ditch which adjoin the works. On my advice to the Sanitary Authority it was resolved that proceedings should be taken against the owner, as he refused voluntarily to execute the necessary works. At the hearing of the case a conviction was obtained, and an order made by the Bench to cut off the drainage and make the required alterations, this has since been done to my satisfaction so far as structural works are concerned (precipitating and settling tanks having been constructed, as also new drains), but constant care and watchfulness is necessary in a factory of this kind to prevent it from becoming a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood. As the drainage of this portion of the district, which at present passes along the (partly covered) ditches and ultimately discharges into the Ock stream, should unquestionably form a portion of the new sewerage system of Abingdon (of which in reality it is a part); on my representation to the Rural Board it was determined to enter into communications with the Urban Authority so as to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose. In the other villages named at the beginning of this report a large number of ordinary nuisances were discovered and brought by me under the notice of the Authority, many of these have been removed or abated; but as regards the provision of a fresh water supply for individual premises, the same difficulties have occurred in this as in other sanitary districts from the want of any available power of enforcing this duty on owners, and in the absence of this the closing of polluted wells is practically impossible.

Diseases of the zymotic class, with the exceptions of whooping cough and infantile diarrhoea, have not prevailed in the district during the year. Out of 47 deaths in this class 37 were from these two causes; with few exceptions the fatal cases of the first-named disease occurred among children in their first year, and chiefly in the Sutton-Courtney sub-district.

At Draycott-Moor in the Fyfield sub-district, three cases of diphtheria occurred in two families about the middle of the

year, two of these proved fatal; the premises were damp from an adjoining pond and much surrounded by trees, in the latter respect resembling Clifton-Hampden already referred to in connection with this disease, but otherwise there was no very marked sanitary defect discovered: no other deaths were recorded during the year, nor have any cases come to my knowledge.

A few attacks of measles and scarlet fever were reported at Baldon, Nuneham, Shippon, and Stadhampton, but only one case of the former disease proved fatal, and none of the latter. A single attack of small pox occurred at Drayton (Oxon) in connection with the outbreak at Dorchester referred to in the report on the Wallingford rural sanitary district, the infection was clearly traced to a person residing in that village, who had on the same day buried her daughter from the complaint; the most rigid isolation and disinfection was kept up during the continuance of the illness, a trained nurse was obtained, and all necessary re-vaccination performed, the patient recovered and no spread of the disease took place. About 20 cases of continued fever, of which 12 were among paupers, were reported in various parts of the district during the year, and four proved fatal, of these one occurred in the union house and one in the extra-urban part of Abingdon. All these were enquired into, and exposure to sewer gas, foul privy effluvia, or the use of sewage-polluted water was traced in almost every attack of "enteric" disease. All practicable measures were adopted to prevent its spread, and in every case the mischief was limited to the family first attacked.

The total deaths amounted to 371—and the corrected deaths (in which the mortality in Littlemore Asylum is excluded, together with the proportion due to the urban district of that which occurred in the Union House), to 318, as against 285 in the preceding year. There has therefore been an increase from 17·9 to 19·9 per 1,000 in the rate of mortality as compared with that of last year, which has been spread over most of the principal causes of death (including violence) but has chiefly arisen from the greater fatality of whooping cough and infantile diarrhoea,

as already mentioned. Enquiries were instituted by me relative to the latter complaint, both in the rural and urban district, with the view of ascertaining any special cause that might occasion its prevalence, but as yet without very definite results.

The mortality from phthisis is nearly the same as last year, and amounts to 2·6 per 1,000, or 8·6 per cent. of the total deaths.

The percentage of infantile mortality (under one year) to deaths at all ages increased, however, from 21·4 to the extremely high ratio of 28·2, and under five years from 37·2 to 38·9.

The deaths in the Lunatic Asylum at Littlemore were 44, being within one of the number of the previous year. These cases being chiefly sent from Oxfordshire or from parts of Berkshire outside this district have been excluded from consideration in calculating the death rates.

ABINGDON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Edward Mudd.

THE most noteworthy sanitary event of the year in this district was the holding of the enquiry by Mr. Harrison, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, relative to the carrying out of the new sewers, the outfall of which will be on land to be prepared for intermittent downward filtration, adjacent to and discharging into the river Thames below the town. This enquiry was held on May 26th, and the subsequent consent of the Central Authority having been given to the proposal, Mr. Bailey Denton, by whom and on whose system the works have been designed, has also carried out trial borings on the Wootton Road, with a view to ascertain if it would be practicable to obtain from thence an adequate amount of pure water for the supply of the town. These experiments are still in hand.

The Inspector reports 400 premises as inspected by him, and 270 notices served, of which 20 only were outstanding at the end of the year. These related mainly to ordinary nuisances as to privies, drains, and the improper keeping of animals, &c. Four houses have been closed as unfit for habitation and 15 dry closets have been provided. Eight samples of water have been submitted to analysis by me. mostly from premises where enteric fever had occurred: the whole of them were found to be sewage polluted, and in some the pollution was excessive, the ammonia in one instance amounting to 5·5 parts in the million and the chlorine to 20 grains per gallon. (*In Table XIII these analyses are wrongly returned as 17 in number, the other nine having been taken from premises beyond the urban area.*)

The necessity for an amended code of bye-laws has also been again brought by me under the consideration of the authority, and a draft scheme has been prepared for their approval.

The entire "corrected" mortality of the year amounted to 131, as against 125 in the previous one, giving a death rate of 22·0 per 1,000, while no less than 29·3 per cent. of the whole occurred under one year, and under five years 38·3. The "zymotic" deaths were 19 in number, nine being cases of infantile diarrhæa, three each of whooping cough and fever, and one of measles, scarlatina and diphtheria respectively.

The deaths from diarrhœa occurred mostly among the ill-nourished children of the poorer classes, living in the small courts, and especially where from want of, or defective traps, sewage gas could easily find its way into the house.

As regards the mortality from fever, a few non-fatal cases had been reported in various parts of the urban area in February, May and August, and two deaths had occurred from this disease in that part of the town which is beyond it. After the severe floods of the autumn, by which the outlets of the sewers were blocked up and sewage gas driven back into many dwellings, a considerable number of cases occurred, resulting in two deaths. In every instance all practicable means were adopted to prevent its spread, and with fair success.

Phthisis proved a little less fatal than in the preceding year, 16 deaths being registered as caused by it. As compared with the "rural" district, the mortality rate from this disease was as 2·7 to 2·0 per 1,000, and the percentage of total deaths as 13·0 to 8·6.

If the completion of the sewerage works lead to a lowering of the subsoil water also, it may be expected that an appreciable reduction of these numbers will result from it, especially if it be supplemented by such a general improvement in the condition of the courts and small tenements as is urgently required before they can in any way approach the standard of healthy and wholesome dwellings. To some extent this will doubtless be brought about by the operation of the ("Buildings") bye-laws, when they are confirmed and brought into operation; but these can only be applied to new houses, while a large proportion of the existing cottages throughout the town have been built in defiance of all sanitary requirements, and both by their position and mode of construction are scarcely capable of radical improvement.

WALLINGFORD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Abraham Withers.

IN this district the return made by the Inspector (Table XIII) shows that on two-thirds of the 900 premises inspected by him during the year nuisances were found to exist, which in the large majority of cases were abated without formal notice in accordance with his suggestions, and that in the 100 instances in which such notice was required the necessary works have since been carried out. The detailed survey of about 300 houses has also been completed, and I have personally inspected with him the villages of Aston Tirrold, North Moreton, Long and Little Whittenham, Dorchester, Holcombe, Warborough, Benson and others, the condition of which has been brought by

me under the consideration of the Sanitary Authority. Twelve samples of drinking water have been submitted to analysis, of which eleven were found to be polluted and nine so largely contaminated as to be entirely unfit for domestic use. The only organically pure water examined by me was taken from a spring issuing from the bottom of the hill at Little Whittenham and it has since been utilized for the supply of the neighbouring cottages by the owner. Four of the analyses were made in consequence of enteric fever having occurred among persons drinking the water, the attacks being attributed to its use. In each instance a large amount of organic impurity was found to be present.

In two cases only have proceedings been taken during the year against persons who have failed to comply with the Board's orders. In both of these it became necessary to analyse the water, so as to be able to lay such evidence before the Bench as would prove the necessity for the required works, which have been since carried out.

Localized outbreaks of zymotic disease have occurred in some parts of the district under the circumstances detailed below, but the care and watchful attention of the Inspector, who has most thoroughly carried out every suggestion made by me as to isolation and disinfection to the fullest practicable extent, has prevented them from spreading in any material degree beyond the limits within which they were confined when their existence first became known to me.

Fever has been certified as the cause of death in five instances only, of which two occurred in one house (out of three cases), at Moulsoford, and were unquestionably due to a constant escape of sewer gas from the choked drain pipes, which when examined were found filled with night soil, with defective connections, and permitting the drainage therefrom to pass freely into the well, the water of which was highly polluted. The premises being used for business purposes, I strongly urged that, during the continuance of the illness, this part should be entirely shut off from the dwelling house, which was done with the owner's consent (the construction of the building rendering

it easy to do so) and the entire closet and drainage arrangements have been since reconstructed to my satisfaction.

In a house at Didcot, four cases of illness of a very suspicious character occurred in the course of the summer, attended with two deaths which were certified as due to "jaundice," with "enteric symptoms," and attributed to the use of polluted drinking water. One of the two cases which ended in recovery was also, in the opinion of the medical attendant, distinctly "enteric" in character, and the four persons attacked were the only members of the family (of nine) who were in the habit of drinking the water freely as drawn from the well, and without previous boiling. The owner of the house (who was one of the victims) had been previously cautioned that this water was polluted, and in fact it received the direct soakage from the cesspit, which was very near it and on a higher level.

Another fatal case occurred at Warborough, in which the disease was contracted at school in Oxfordshire; a single death took place from the disease in each of the villages of Ewelme and Bensington, three non-fatal cases being also reported at Brookhampton and East Hagbourne.

An outbreak of small-pox of a somewhat serious character occurred in the village of Dorchester, lasting altogether for some months, during which 18 cases (with three deaths) took place. The condition of the village as to primary vaccination was very good, and it is worthy of special note, as illustrating the importance of adult revaccination, that the whole of the persons attacked were above 10 years of age, all but two were above 15, and 10 were from 20 to 53 years old. One person only was unvaccinated. In three others (all of whom died) the marks of the (supposed) primary vaccination were not visible; the remainder had been well vaccinated. The disease appears to have been brought into the village from near Cambridge, about July, by a lad who had it in so modified and mild a form that it was supposed to be chicken pox: no precautions were taken to prevent its spread, and a small number of cases of similar character occurred in succeeding weeks, until a young woman aged 18 was taken ill with undoubted petechial confluent

small-pox, and died on September 24th. Up to this date no information as to the presence of the disease had been given to the sanitary officers. On enquiry, the course of the infection was clearly traced, and cases were found in several houses, including six in the village post office and a beerhouse, to which last the infection had been brought by the return of some linen (without disinfection) which was lent for the funeral of the girl just referred to. With the consent of the Sanitary Authority, a trained nurse was obtained from the West Malling Nursing Institution; both the shops were voluntarily closed for a time by their proprietors; all necessary re-vaccination was performed at once; effective disinfection and (with the help of the local watchman) strict isolation was maintained as long as was necessary, with the satisfactory result that, in Dorchester itself the disease was confined (with a single exception) to the families already attacked, and but two cases occurred in the neighbouring villages, both of which were clearly traced to infection carried from it about the time of the first death.

In August, a group of scarlet fever cases occurred at East Hagbourne. The origin of the infection was not traced, but the attacks were mild and there were no deaths. In October, the disease was imported into Aston Tirrold by a girl who came home with it from Islington; it spread rapidly among the children attending the national school, causing about 20 attacks and five deaths. The closet arrangements of this school were exceedingly bad, and gave rise to an offensive and unwholesome smell in the school rooms, the foul cesspits being within a few feet of the doors, with only a narrow passage between. They had already been brought by me under the notice of the Sanitary Authority, who made an order for the abatement of the nuisance, but the required works had not been carried out, and, in my opinion, this state of things very materially contributed to the fatal results. The Inspector further reported that at the beginning of the outbreak due care was not taken by the managers to prevent the spread of the disease among the children attending the school. With this exception, scarlatina has not occasioned any death in the district during the year.

Whooping cough proved fatal in six and measles in two instances, the cases being for the most part scattered, both as to date and locality.

The "total" deaths for the year amounted to 246, and excluding those in Moultsford Lunatic Asylum, but adding the proportion due to this district of those in the Union House, the "corrected" deaths were 231. This gives a mortality rate of 19·5 per 1,000, as against 17·8 for the preceding year, and is a little in excess of the mean rate for 30 years. The percentage of the whole which occurred under one year was 23·4 and under five years 31·2; nearly half of this was referred to the wasting diseases of infancy.

Phthisis accounted for 18 deaths, and accident or violence for eight, as against 19 and one respectively in the previous year.

The birth rate of the entire registration district (which includes the urban as well as the rural area) was 27·0 per 1,000, or 3·5 below the mean rate for the combined sanitary area, and 15 per cent. of the children born died in their first year.

WALLINGFORD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Abraham Withers.

OF 567 houses contained in this district, 289 have been surveyed in detail during the year, since the appointment of the Inspector, and various ordinary nuisances have been somewhat abated in 171 premises; but in the present condition of the town's drainage and water supply, their recurrence is, in a large majority of cases, only a question of more or less time.

I have personally inspected a considerable portion of the town, and have also analysed 33 specimens of water taken from all parts of it and from premises of every class. With two exceptions (and one of these was from a freshly sunk well at the new gas works on the outskirts of the town) every sample

was organically polluted, and in the of majority cases the pollution was large in amount, the chlorine in several cases ranging from 30 to 50 grains per gallon, and the ammonia in one instance being nearly 19 parts to the million; the solid matters were also so large that the waters were unfit not only for drinking but (as regards some of them) for cooking and even for washing purposes. These facts were laid before the Sanitary Authority, in a report which was also transmitted to the Local Government Board, the results obtained by me being fully confirmed by analyses made at the instance of the authority by two other analysts — and the matter has been several times considered and discussed. The opinion of the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, of Long Whittenham, has been asked as to the facilities afforded by the district for obtaining good water, and he thinks that a supply of excellent quality may be obtained from the greensand, but hitherto no decision has been come to on the subject.

The condition of the courts and smaller tenements, the necessity for improved bye-laws, and the requirements of the town as to sewerage and disposal of excreta, were also brought under the consideration of the authority, with the result that some improvements have been carried out as to the first-named matter, but the others remain in abeyance.

My attention has been called to the nuisances resulting from the improper keeping of swine, especially in and near slaughter-houses. In one instance the horribly offensive smells given off occasioned the serious illness of the inspector (after his inspection of the premises, which were in an exceptionally bad condition) and of three members of a family occupying an adjacent house, all of whom suffered from blood poisoning directly attributed to this cause by the medical attendants.

These facts having been reported by me to the Sanitary Authority, the nuisances complained of have been removed or abated in eleven cases.

During the year the town has been free from any epidemic outbreak, the only case of fever reported to me being a fatal one of typhus occurring in a cottage abutting on the town ditch

and in a very bad sanitary condition. The disease did not spread and the premises were considerably improved afterwards. One death was reported as caused by croup and one by whooping cough; there were also two fatal cases of diarrhœa, three of acute rheumatism, and one of remittent fever. The entire mortality of the district amounted to 77, and (excluding 14 of the 18 deaths in the Union House as due to the Rural district) the "corrected" number is 63, which gives a death rate of 20·6 per 1,000, or an increase of 2 on the rate of the previous year. Above 50 per cent. of the whole mortality occurred amongst persons above 65, only 19·5 being under the age of 5, and 13·0 in the first year of life. As regards diseases other than zymotic, no special remarks appear to be called for. Sixteen deaths were referred to old age, and five resulted from phthisis, being at the rate of 1·5 per 1,000 living, and 6·5 per cent. of the total mortality, or considerably under the mean rates for the combined districts.

BRADFIELD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspectors of Nuisances, Mr. W. R. Bunce and Mr. Jas. Ford.

THE return made by Mr. Bunce, the senior Inspector, shows that, during the year, a large amount of valuable and good work has been done in his division of the district, 672 houses having been very carefully surveyed in detail, for the most part in the parishes of Tilehurst and Mapledurham. I have myself subsequently verified a large number of these inspections with him, and am glad to bear testimony to their thoroughness and accuracy. Of 222 nuisances reported all but two have been abated, without legal proceedings in any case; nearly 60 earth closets have been provided; and 46 foul or dilapidated houses have been cleansed and improved, or closed as unfit for habitation.

The condition of the drainage and water supply of Theale has again been brought by me under the notice of the Sanitary Authority. I have also made quantitative analyses of the water obtained from two new tube wells, driven (into the chalk) in compliance with a magistrate's order obtained at the close of the previous year. The samples in question proved to be of very fair quality as regards organic pollution, although they contained some amount of chalk in suspension, and were consequently objected to by the tenants of the cottages to which they belong. The tubes had also been driven within a few feet of the old polluted wells, though to more than twice the depth ;—doubtless a much better water might be obtained at a greater distance from the dwellings. As the result of repeated consideration of the matter, and after correspondence with the Local Government Board, the Authority resolved to request Mr. Rogers Field to prepare a report on the best practicable mode of providing drainage and wholesome water for the village. I have also reported in detail on the condition of a great part of the parish of Tilehurst, and orders were made by the Sanitary Authority for the execution of the works recommended. Twenty-two analyses of water samples have been made by me (the greater part being from this parish) ; of these three were found to be of fair quality, five indifferent, and the rest unfit for use by reason of sewage pollution. One exceedingly bad sample was taken from a dairy farm.

During the year, Mr. Ward (the second Inspector) found himself under the necessity of resigning his office on account of failure of health, and Mr. Jas. Ford was appointed as his successor. In consequence of these circumstances, but a small amount of work has been done in the second district. Towards the close of the year my attention was called to the condition of the village of Goring, near which a death from diphtheritic croup occurred at the time, and after making a personal inspection, and presenting a preliminary report, I recommended that Mr. Ford be instructed to make a detailed survey of the place, which he accordingly commenced.

The amount of zymotic disease reported during the year has been very small, and of the 23 deaths in that class, 12 were caused by diarrhœa or whooping cough, which latter accounts for five of the number; these happened in various isolated localities, but the complaint has not prevailed extensively.

At Harmour, in the parish of Tilehurst, a group of cases of diphtheritic croup occurred during the summer in some cottages the sanitary condition of which was extremely unsatisfactory, resulting in three deaths; there were also two fatal cases in Goring parish, but no others have been reported to me throughout the year.

A small amount of scarlet fever was brought under my notice at Basildon, Tilehurst and Englefield, but no deaths resulted, and the disease was prevented from spreading.

Two deaths resulted from enteric fever, both cases being imported into the district. In addition to these, two attacks occurred at Pangbourne, evidently connected with foul and ill kept privies, and three were reported at Ashampstead, Mortimer and Tilehurst, but I have not received information of any others.

The total deaths during the year amount to 284, a number 32 in excess of the preceding; the death rate per 1,000 is consequently higher than before, being 17·8 instead of 16·5. In the zymotic class the numbers have fallen from 37 to 23, but the marked increase of fatal lung inflammations, brain affections, and other local diseases, has more than compensated for this. The percentage of total deaths occurring in infancy and early childhood is the lowest but one in the combined districts, being 17·6 under one year and 26·4 under five years. The mortality from phthisis was also low, the rate being only 1·3 per 1,000, and 7·8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes; this, though nearly the same as last year, is considerably under the mean of the ten years 1861-71, for which the rates are 1·8 and 10·6 respectively.

COOKHAM RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. W. Charman.

DURING the summer months a part of this district suffered from the prevalence of scarlet fever to an extent which has materially increased the mortality for the year—11 out of a total of 145 deaths having resulted therefrom. There is reason to believe that the infection was conveyed to the place (Littlewick Green — where the disease existed when it first came to my knowledge) by a gentleman's servant (at whose employer's house some cases occurred not long before) who was himself one of the first attacked. On visiting the locality, I found that it had already spread to several of the cottagers' families, no precautions as to isolation or disinfection having been taken in the first instance to prevent it from so doing. Littlewick itself is most healthily situated on high table land, but little shut in by trees—the cottages being dotted about a large village green with ample space for ventilation round them, and having a water supply naturally of excellent quality from deep wells in the chalk; but all these sanitary advantages were nullified, partly by the want of proper arrangements for the disposal of refuse matter, the slops being thrown out on the green, and the cesspits (as usual) allowing liquid to drain from them into the ground, and thus ultimately into the well—partly by the want of cleanliness and sufficient ventilation in the cottages themselves; but more especially by the unchecked intercourse that had gone on between infected and healthy families early in the outbreak. The disease spread from Littlewick to Pinckney's Green, where several cases occurred in a row of cottages, the water supply of which I found on analysis to be exceptionally polluted—thence to Cookham, where also I found the pump a short distance from three cesspits and a dead well for house slops. Reports embodying these facts were laid by me before the Sanitary Authority, as also of a few more cases in

other localities in which for the most part the disease was limited to the family first attacked. The schools were closed for a time at each place—disinfectants supplied, and the best practicable isolation maintained; the outbreak was almost wholly confined to children, and in about six weeks it came to an end (so far as fresh cases were concerned), although a few deaths occurred up to the latter part of August from the secondary dropsy resulting from the complaint.

Enteric fever as a fatal disease has been absent from the district throughout the year, the only death caused by it being that of a gentleman whose illness was contracted elsewhere—a small number of attacks (five) ending in recovery were reported to me, and on enquiry—foul cesspits—polluted water, and dirty cottages were found to exist in each case. In one instance the foul smell from repeated accumulations of stale fish refuse and offal was superadded to the foregoing, and appeared to be the most probable cause of the illness, no other case having occurred in the neighbourhood, and the disease being confined to the cottage of the fish hawker himself, the other conditions being common to the whole row of which it formed a part. A second case occurred in this block a month after, apparently resulting from the emptying of a cesspit and a foul slophole without any attempt at disinfection or effectually burying the matter removed, which was emptied on to a bank at the rear of the cottages with a mere sprinkling of earth over it. There were also a few cases of non-specific fever in the course of the year, some of these were evidently connected with the bad sanitary condition of the tenements in which they occurred: in others such connection could not be traced, and the illness probably resulted from cold or damp acting on persons already predisposed to suffer from the exposure—one only of these attacks proved fatal.

Two deaths occurred in one family from diphtheria: the first victim was a boy who was sent home from school at a distance, and was sickening for the complaint; his brother caught the disease and also died. The third death certified from this disease turned out on enquiry to be a case of scarlet fever, and was, in fact, the first of the outbreak already referred to.

It is not necessary to detail the few fatal cases of other zymotic diseases which have occurred during the year. The total deaths in this class were 32, and from the seven principal diseases 25, these last being at the rate of nearly 3 per 1,000 of the population, and 17 per cent. of the entire mortality.

The mortality from all causes amounted to 145, to which must be added 16 of the 31 deaths in the union house, being the proportion of them due to this district; this gives a total of 161, and represents a rate of 18·9 per 1,000, or an increase of 2·7 on that of the previous year. Of this number the percentage that occurred under one year was 22·0, and under five years 33·0—above 65, it was nearly 25·0. The proportions for other ages are given in Table IX. The deaths from phthisis were 13 in number (or nearly the same as last year), and 9 per cent. of the whole, which is less than the mean rate for the combined districts.

Reports of eight water analyses have been laid by me before the authority—of these two samples were of fairly good quality, the others being all polluted, and two of them to a large extent—these last wells have been closed.

Proceedings were taken in one case in which the Board's order to abate a nuisance by putting two cottages at Hurley into a habitable condition had not been complied with. At the hearing of the case the Bench made an order to the same effect, but the owner simply turned out the tenants and left the cottages empty, and the magistrates subsequently held that this proceeding on his part estopped them from enforcing the carrying out of the order they had already made. The return of the Inspector of Nuisances as to the number of premises visited and works carried out is given in Table XIII.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. E. Davey.

THE question of the necessity for the provision of a new supply of drinking water for the town to replace the existing one, which is for the most part from mere surface wells, liable to contamination of every kind, had in previous years been repeatedly under the consideration of the Sanitary Authority. A resolution was at length agreed to, that Public Waterworks should be established by the Town Council, and plans for this purpose were prepared by Messrs. Gotto & Beasley, which having been approved by the Corporation, a "Local Government Board" enquiry, extending over several days, was held by Mr. Harrison (one of the Inspectors of the Board) in March and April. Owing to the division of opinion in the town as to the need for the proposed works, strong opposition was manifested at the enquiry on the part of many of the inhabitants, and also by the representatives of a private Waterworks Company, which had already made preliminary arrangements for carrying out a similar undertaking, and in the end, the consent of the Local Government Board was withheld to the scheme of the Authority. For the purposes of this enquiry, I made careful quantitative analyses of 26 samples of water taken from various localities within the urban area, the results of which proved most clearly both the great impurity of a large portion of the water used for drinking purposes, and the excellent quality of the supply which was obtainable from the chalk underlying the superficial strata of the district. Several subsequent analyses (making a total of 40) have confirmed these results even more fully—as, out of the whole number examined, four samples only have proved to be good waters, eight fair, eight very indifferent, and the other twenty utterly bad—half of these last being sewage-polluted to an enormous extent. These facts have been laid before the Sanitary

Authority in my reports, and steps were taken to extend the existing system of public stand-pipes (supplied from a deep well in the chalk belonging to a brewery in the town) ; some of the worst wells being also closed. The Inspector of Nuisances reports about 300 premises as inspected by him during the year, and 68 nuisances abated—several of these have been enquired into by me, and I have advised the Authority as to the steps to be taken for their removal. During the autumn months the floods which prevailed in the Thames valley very seriously affected the lower portion of the town, parts of which were for a time accessible only by boats. In consequence of this the foundations, walls, and lower floors of numbers of tenements were thoroughly saturated, cesspits were flooded, and wells filled with dirty sewage charged-flood water. Much suffering and distress was thus occasioned among the poorer classes, but energetic efforts were made to relieve them, and the visitation does not appear to have been followed by any marked increase of mortality, or even of serious illness in the affected district, with the exception of infantile diarrhœa, which complaint however accounted for 17 out of the 33 deaths due to zymotic diseases during the year, instead of one only as in the year preceding. Three deaths were recorded from continued fever (certified as not enteric) ; two of these occurred in Moffat Street, where I found the water highly polluted : two attacks ending in recovery were also reported. Measles proved fatal in three instances, but the other zymotic diseases, viz. :—small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping cough have been almost or altogether absent from the returns of pauper sickness (nor have any other cases been reported), and they have added nothing to the year's mortality. The total deaths for the year were 165, but excluding the proportion of those in the union house due *pro rata* to the rural district, the "corrected" number is 149 ; this gives a mortality rate of 20·8 per 1,000, being an increase of nearly eight on that of the year before. Nearly all the principal causes of death have contributed to this,—*e.g.* the phthisis deaths have risen from 9 to 16, lung inflammations from 11 to 22, heart diseases from 9 to 20,

and general decay, from 4 to 14. The percentages of total mortality occurring under one year and five years have varied but slightly—the ratios being 21 and 31·5 as compared with 19·5 and 32 respectively, but the fatality of infantile diarrhoea already adverted to has raised the death rate per 1,000 from zymotic diseases, and its percentage to the total deaths far above the mean rates for the combined sanitary districts, as given in Tables XI and XII.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. G. Slarke.

IN this district 420 premises have been visited by the Inspector during the year—360 of the inspections having been made in detail for the purpose of the sanitary survey. He also reports 114 ordinary nuisances abated, and a fresh water supply provided in six cases. As regards the condition of the sewerage and water supply of Bracknell (to which reference was made in my last annual report), a small improvement in the state of the former has been effected by the laying down of a certain length of pipe drain, by which the outflow of part of the drainage into the ditch near the middle of the village has been removed further down the lane. With reference to the water question,—of twelve analyses made by me for the district during the year, seven were of samples taken (at different parts of its course) from the spring issuing from the railway cutting near Bracknell station, and three were from the village itself—my reports on various occasions have drawn the attention of the Sanitary Authority to this matter, and it has been repeatedly under their consideration. A lengthened correspondence has also ensued with the Local Government Board on the whole subject, but the very widely divergent views held by the Local and the Central Authority as to the formation of a special drainage district on which the cost of the necessary works would be charged, together

with the refusal of the South-Western Railway Company to accede to the proposal of the Sanitary Authority to utilize their spring (in the railway cutting) for the supply of the village, have up to the present time resulted in a complete dead-lock as to the whole affair—a circumstance greatly to be regretted, although the absence of any outbreak of zymotic disease in the place has hitherto deprived it of serious results to the health of its inhabitants. My attention has also been called to the state of the drainage at Hatchel Lane, Winkfield, and I have laid a report on the subject before the authority, pointing out that after continued rain there is in the roadside ditches a large accumulation of field drainage mixed with sewage from the cottages near. Suggestions were made as to the best mode of removing the nuisance arising from the latter cause, but from the levels of the locality it would be very difficult to ensure the rapid and satisfactory removal of the ordinary land drainage after any considerable amount of rainfall.

The total deaths for the year amount to 193, of which 15 occurred at the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. Excluding these entirely, we get a “corrected” mortality rate of 14·9 per 1,000, instead of 11·1 as in the year preceding. If, further, we take the two “registration sub-districts” separately, and deal only with the mortality among the fixed population—distributing that at the union house *pro rata*, and altogether putting out of account the public institutions, viz. :—Broadmoor, Sandhurst, and Wellington College, we find the numbers to be as follows:—Bracknell Sub-District, 141 (which is at the rate of 19 per 1,000), and Sandhurst, 20 (equivalent to a rate of 10·5), the latter not having a single death in the zymotic class.

In the various parishes included in the former sub-district the mortality from zymotic diseases amounted to 35;—13 of these deaths occurred in the months of April and May, from whooping cough, which was most fatal in Easthampstead—the parishes of Binfield, Warfield, and Winkfield suffering less severely. About 20 cases of the disease were reported in the pauper sick returns. Diphtheria occasioned four, and croup

two deaths—measles and scarlet fever three and one respectively—nearly 20 attacks of the former complaint occurring among the pauper sick.

During the year seven cases of enteric fever came to my knowledge, and three of them proved fatal. The first was imported into the district from Croydon in May—it occurred at the Bagshot end of Winkfield, and the patient died; a second case followed in the same house, which was semi-detached, and quite isolated. The remaining attacks happened later in the year, in the middle or at the other end of the parish; and in Warfield. Enquires were instituted in all these cases, and in most of them the water supply was found to be very impure, some of them being pond waters containing much organic matter in a state of decomposition, although probably little common sewage. The other sanitary defects noted were remedied, and the disease did not spread beyond the houses in which it existed when it first came to my knowledge. In all the other great classes of disease the mortality was considerably under the mean rates for the combined districts. This also was the case as regards the percentage of total deaths occurring under one year which did not exceed 12·4, those under five years being 28·7, and above 65 years 28·1. The birth rate was much the lowest in the combination, viz., 23·2 per 1,000, this is also more than four per 1,000 under the rate for the year before.

WINDSOR RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.

Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. P. J. Byrne.

IN the return (*vide* Table XIII) made by the Inspector of the Sanitary Works carried out during the year in this district, the number of nuisances abated amounts to more than twice that of the preceding twelvemonths, being 448 instead of 200. The sanitary survey has also progressed satisfactorily,

350 houses having been inspected in detail for this purpose. It has been found necessary to take proceedings before the Justices in nine cases, and 39 houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation; dry or earth closets have been provided in 54 instances, and a new water supply for 15 premises: but too often the temporary removal of the cause of complaint is all that results from the service of the notice—the owners of small properties especially, doing as little as they possibly can in the way of such permanent structural works as would prevent the recurrence of the evil. The result of my own inspections of a large part of the district leads me to concur fully in the remarks contained in one of the Inspector's reports to the Sanitary Authority, that 'there are still a large number of tenements which ought to be closed as quite unfit for habitation,' and further, "that one-half the cesspits and privies thorough the district are so constructed, or are in such a condition, as to be likely to pollute the well waters," thus giving rise to serious risk of injury to health—but the power of closing dwelling houses is one which can only be sparingly exercised by the Sanitary Authority in the present dearth of cottages, and there is so much difficulty in obtaining a conviction for an improperly constructed cesspit, unless some definite nuisance arising therefrom can be established, that in practice, a large number of these cases can only be dealt with in a palliative and tentative manner. Forty-four samples of water have been analysed by me during the year (including 14 from various parts of Egham parish, and 11 each from Ascot and Old Windsor), of which only three were fairly free from organic pollution—about a dozen were of indifferent character, while the rest were so much contaminated as to be quite unfit for domestic use, nearly 20 of these last being little better than clarified sewage. In the lower parts of the district the level of the subsoil water depends very much on the condition of the river, and as most of the cesspits are pervious, the wells (which too often are in pretty close proximity to them) are at all times greatly exposed to the chances of an influx of sewage-charged water.

This was especially the case after the heavy and unusually severe floods which so seriously affected the low-lying parts of Clewer, Old Windsor, and Egham in the latter part of the year, when both cesspits and wells were alike filled up by them, and even in the inside of many of the houses the waters rose to a height of over 30 inches. Not only were these dwellings (many of which ought never to have been built in the positions they occupy) thus rendered untenable as to their lower floors, and unhealthy throughout, but even after the floods had altogether subsided, the pollution of wells which they had occasioned still continued, and the only available drinking waters remained altogether unfit for use.

The Local Government Board having desired that a report should be furnished as to the state and drainage of a row of cottages at Old Windsor, which had been repeatedly visited by me, and in which several cases of enteric fever had occurred, I made eight analyses of the waters of the respective wells, and finding them excessively polluted, advised that they should be closed, and a fresh supply provided at a distance from any probable source of contamination. A new well was accordingly dug, but the water though far better than that previously in use was still extremely unsatisfactory. I therefore suggested to the Authority the desirability of sinking a deep well, and excluding all surface water so as to ensure a wholesome supply for drinking purposes for the whole neighbourhood, which is a somewhat populous one—this has not been carried out, but considerable improvements have been effected, both as to the drainage and the closet arrangements of the place. At Dedworth, which I have also carefully inspected with Mr. Byrne, there is the same deficiency of good water—the best supply available being either a large roadside pond, or a private well belonging to a resident landowner, the water of which is very far from pure. The cottages were in several cases much dilapidated, and in some few instances ruinous and unfit for habitation, being also without drainage or proper privy accommodation, such conveniences as they have being erected for the most part over the ditches, and so that the excretal matters ultimately find their way into the Thames.

Some improvements have also been effected here, but far short of what are required. The want of proper drainage at Clewer has been again brought under the notice of the Sanitary Authority, by whom it has been frequently considered, and a correspondence has ensued with the Local Government Board relative to a proposal to enter the new outfall of the Windsor sewerage system, for which however, the municipal body refuses to grant permission. The condition of a considerable number of tenements in and near Oxford Road, which were in such a state as to be unfit for habitation, has also been reported on by me, but certain improvements and repairs having been executed, proceedings to obtain an order for their closure were not enforced. A considerable number of water samples taken from various parts of the large parish of Egham, have been examined with very unsatisfactory results; seven out of the 14 being very largely polluted, and one only being of even tolerable purity. I have also directed attention to the general sanitary deficiencies of a large part of the town itself, as well as of the out-lying places, pointing out the absence of proper arrangements as to disposal of excreta and of sewage; and also the need that exists for the provision of a pure and wholesome water supply.

At my suggestion the Authority has also considered the propriety of making application for "Urban," powers so as to enable bye-laws to be framed to regulate the sanitary details of new buildings, which in some parts of the district are being rapidly erected in a very unsatisfactory manner so far as these considerations are involved. After some discussion, it was ultimately resolved that such powers be obtained.

With the exception of a few cases of various forms of continued fever, which resulted in seven deaths, but little zymotic disease has been reported during the year. A small amount of scarlet fever occurring as isolated attacks, and causing five deaths (of which one was an imported case) came to my knowledge, and the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of infection were carried out as far as circumstances permitted.

Three deaths were certified as caused by "blood poisoning," in one of these cases faults of the gravest character were discovered in the privy and drainage arrangements,

A few attacks of diphtheria were also reported, only one of which however proved fatal ; in one case the water was found to be highly charged with sewage matter, the cesspit being within eight feet of the well.

The seven fatal cases of fever already referred to were all isolated attacks, with the exception of those at Old Windsor, which were in the same row of buildings as in the year before ; two of the deaths occurred at Egham in cottages—one of which was altogether unfit for habitation (and has since been pulled down), and the other adjoined a foul and offensive pigsty, to which the medical attendant attributed the illness.

My attention was called during the autumn to a series of cases of reputed fever at Ascot, of which some were stated to be undoubtedly “enteric,” some febrile affections of uncertain character—others again characterized by patchy ulcerations of the mouth and throat, whitlows, diarrhœa, and similar symptoms of blood poisoning. None of the attacks were fatal : but occurring as they did (for the most part) in large detached residences standing in extensive grounds, and (as regards some of the houses in which the most numerous and severe cases happened) with sanitary arrangements of a very complete and satisfactory character, I gave much time to the investigation, being desirous to ascertain if possible whether there was any condition common to them all which might furnish a reliable explanation of their origin. The results of the enquiry were negative rather than positive, but as the circumstances were of some interest, I propose to enter a little into the details. From statements made to me it appeared that a clue to this might be found in the condition of the milk, the supply of which was in almost every instance from the same dairy farm. On examining these premises several sanitary defects were noted—the manure yard and privy cesspit being within about 30 feet from the house and well—the dairy small—not very carefully kept, and inside the dwelling though separated from the living rooms,—the only drain was from the kitchen sink,—and there was an ill-kept slop hole at a distance of some 50 feet ; but the well water (on analysis of samples taken at different times) proved to be more free from organic pollution than any other

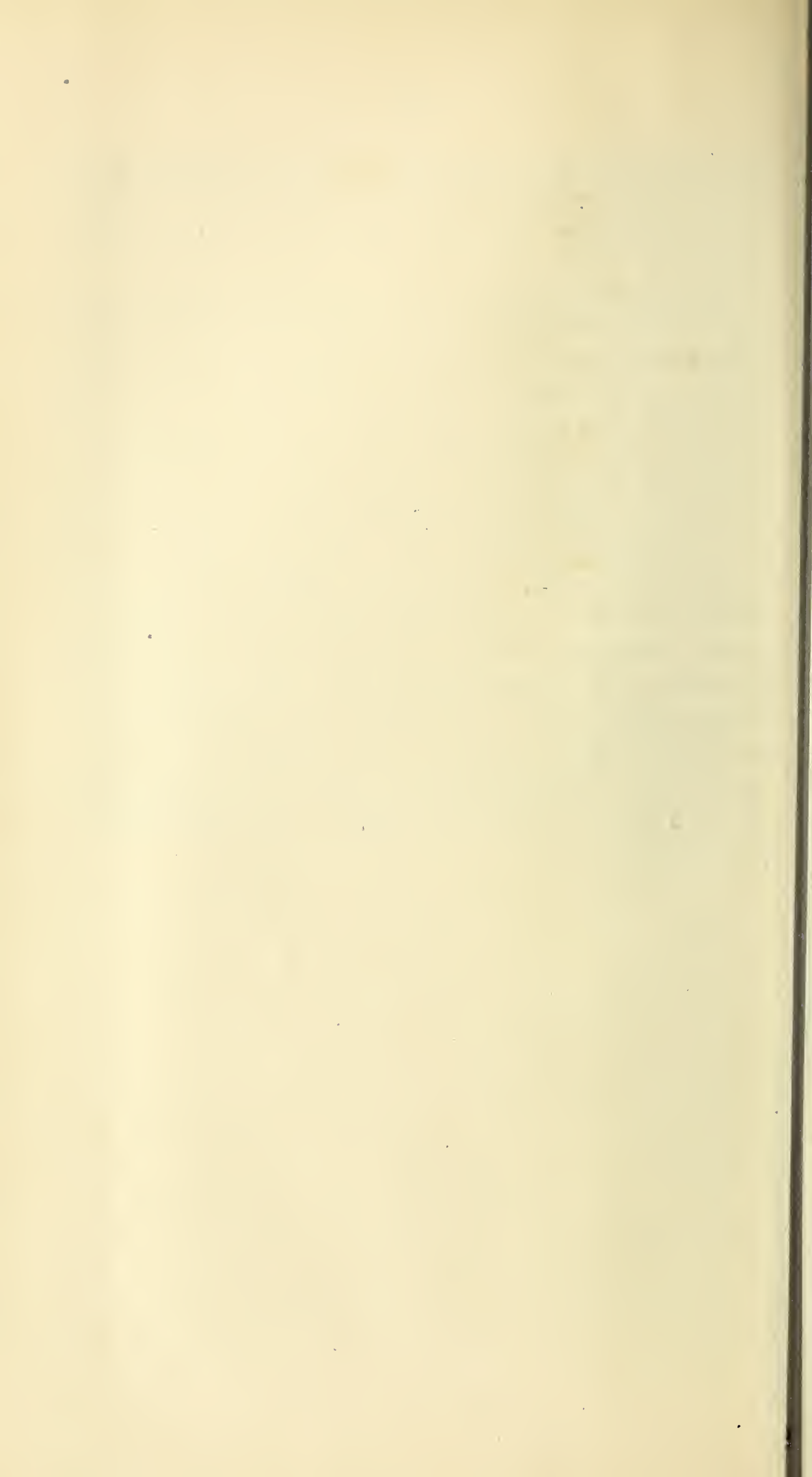
specimen examined from the whole neighbourhood, and it was, in fact, of very satisfactory quality, the total ammonia amounting to only 0.09 parts in the million, and the chlorine to barely two grains in the gallon. Milk samples taken indiscriminately from the farm, and from the customers supplied by it were also fully examined chemically and microscopically, but with equally negative results as to adulteration or impurity. The amounts of total solids and of fat were high, thus proving the absence of any dilution with water, pure or impure, while under the microscope the ordinary characteristics of good and healthy milk alone were discoverable.

As reports were current that enteric fever had occurred at the farm, enquiries were set on foot to ascertain the fact, and it was positively denied that these were correct; or that any such case had happened on the premises, but it was admitted that early in the spring of the preceding year, the wife of the cowman, who lived in a cottage about a quarter of a mile distant, had typhoid, and that her husband (a son of the dairyman) continued at his employment throughout her illness, but did not take the complaint. It appeared that the wife since she came to live in the neighbourhood had only visited the farm house on one occasion prior to her illness, and that shortly after it the man left his employment there. It was further admitted that the cattle had suffered from foot and mouth disease in two successive years, and the dairywoman informed me that the milk from the animals whose feet were affected was thrown away, and also when it seemed to be out of condition, but not otherwise. The first appearance of enteric fever in the neighbourhood dated back to 1873, when at the time of the well-known "Marylebone" epidemic, some children came down from London (to reside for a time in one of the best arranged houses in the locality), while sickening for the complaint. These cases were believed to have originated in town. I am assured that the most careful precautions were taken during and after the attacks to prevent the possibility of the fever poison being retained about the premises. In the following spring came the single case of the

dairyman's daughter-in-law already adverted to, as to the probable origin of which I could obtain no clue. A few doubtful attacks occurred in the course of the summer and autumn at intervals of three or four months in the house where the first had happened (but at the time they were not considered to be enteric), and also some distinct cases of typhoid in two or three residences the drainage arrangements of which were faulty. Then followed an interval of some three months when a single attack was recorded, and after four months more a group—(of which some were stated to be undoubtedly enteric) occurring in several houses, of which one was again that in which the fever had originally appeared. It should be noted that a large portion of the sufferers were newly come into the neighbourhood, in which they were only temporary residents; and also that comparatively few of the attacks were well marked and characteristic—these last were not however confined to the houses in which bad water, faulty drainage or other defective sanitary arrangements existed. In nearly the whole of the cases the milk supply was, as has been already stated, from one common source, it is not strange therefore, that under the circumstances it should have been believed to be the medium of infection; but looking at the facts detailed as to the entire absence of the disease from the farm itself, the purity and freedom from organic pollution of the only water supply obtainable there, the lengthened intervals which elapsed between the one fever case at the cowman's cottage, and those which followed, (also at considerable intervals) in the district, and the circumstance that out of some seventy or eighty families using the milk, but a small portion suffered in any way during the year-and-a-half covered by the attacks, while on the other hand, several cases of undoubted enteric fever occurred during a part of the time in the adjoining parish of Winkfield (*vide* page 42), which could not have had this origin, I cannot accept the hypothesis that the typhoid poison was contained in it, or that the disease was disseminated in the district through its use; but it does not appear improbable that some of the attacks (other than those of a distinctly enteric character) may have

arisen from the use of milk yielded by the cows while foot and mouth disease existed on the farm— which milk, in my opinion, undoubtedly ought not to have been sent out for consumption at all.

The total mortality in the district amounted to 320, but 43 of the deaths included in this number occurred in the union house, which receives the poor of the Urban as well as of the Rural Sanitary Area—making a *pro rata* reduction for this, we get 301 as the “corrected” deaths for the year, or an excess of nearly 70 on the corresponding figures for the previous one—nearly all the great classes of disease contribute their *quota* to the increase. The corrected death rate per 1,000 living was 18·0, a rise of 3·5 on last year. Tubercular diseases have occasioned 58 deaths mostly from phthisis, which proved much more fatal in the Egham than in the Windsor sub-division of the registration district. The percentages of total deaths occurring under one and under five years are also considerably higher than last year, and much above the mean rates for the combined districts as shown in Table IX, being 24·7 and 34·7 respectively. The greater part of this infantile mortality was due to wasting and convulsive diseases, lung inflammations, and diarrhœa.



COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE I.

* The Registration Districts thus marked correspond with those of the respective Rural Sanitary Authorities.

† Including Speenhamland.

** Including Cookham and Maidenhead.

‡ In the two columns thus marked the deaths in the Public Lunatic Asylums have been excluded altogether; those in Union Houses have been assigned to the respective Sanitary Districts in proportion to their population.

Registration Districts and Sanitary Districts.	Area in Acres.	Inhabited Houses. Census 1871	Population. Census 1871	Mean		Mean Annual Rate from 1861 to 1871						Estimated Population to middle of 1875.	Corrected Deaths, 1875. ††	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living, 1875. ††	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 living in 1874.
				Acreage per Person.	Density of Population per House.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.	Increase.	Decrease				
NEWBURY	42,956	4,548	20,641	.....	...	135.2	643.2	413.8	229.4	64.2	.....	20,914	.....	.....	.....
Including {	Newbury Rur. San. Dist.	41,234	2,860	12,938	2.93†	4.2	.....	.....	.....	18.2	.....	13,015	315	24.2	19.7
	„ Urban District.	1,722	1,448	6,602	0.26	4.6	.....	.....	.....	44.1	.....	6,789	129	19.0	18.8
	Speenhamland Urb. Dist.	.....	240	1,101	.....	4.6	.....	.....	.....	1.9	.....	1,109	37	33.4	20.8
HUNGERFORD*	98,287	4,232	19,349	5.08	4.6	121.7	623.5	369.5	254.0	.....	53.3	19,123	367	19.2	15.4
ABINGDON	56,445	4,448	21,561	.....	...	146.9	683.7	473.3	210.4	70.0	.....	21,858	.....	.....	.....
Including {	Abingdon Rur. San. Dist.	56,100	3,205	15,762	3.56	4.9	.....	.....	.....	44.6	.....	15,951	318.	19.9	17.9
	„ Urb. San. Dist.	345	1,243	5,799	0.06	4.7	.....	.....	.....	25.4	.....	5,907	131	22.2	21.2
WALLINGFORD	40,860	3,132	14,648	.....	...	88.2	440.9	262.9	178.0	63.1	.....	14,916	.....	.....	.....
Including {	Wallingford Rur. San. Dis.	40,456	2,565	11,676	2.76	4.5	.....	.....	.....	41.9	.....	11,854	231	19.5	17.8
	„ Urb. San. Dis.	404	567	2,972	0.13	5.2	.....	.....	.....	21.2	.....	3,062	63	20.6	18.7
BRADFIELD*	62,166	3,362	15,853	3.92	4.7	91.1	496.0	278.6	217.4	8.2	.....	15,888	284	17.8	16.5
COOKHAM	29,492	2,974	14,873	.....	...	86.0	447.7	248.7	199.0	184.2	.....	15,656	.....	.....	.....
Including {	Cookham Rur. San. Dist.	.....	1,806	8,700	{ **	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.6	8,516	161	18.9	16.2
	Maidenhead Urb. San. Dis.	.....	1,168	6,173	{ 1.98	5.3	.....	.....	.....	227.8	.....	7,140	149	20.8	12.7
EASTHAMPSTEAD*	25,176	1,840	10,632	2.37	5.8	44.1	252.4	147.1	105.3	319.6	.....	11,990	178	14.9	11.1
WINDSOR (Part of*)	20,152	2,930	14,956	1.35	5.1	41.7	391.4	263.5	127.9	303.5	.....	16,246	301	18.0	14.5
(Combined Districts.) TOTAL...	375,534	27,466	132,513	2.83	4.8	754.9	3978.8	2457.4	1521.4	Net Incse. 959.5	.....	136,591	2664	Mean Rate 19.6	17.2

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE II.

No. of Persons (Males and Females) living at various ages in Registration Districts, compiled from Census Tables of April 3, 1871.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Under 5 Years.			5 and under 15 ys.			15 and under 25 ys.			25 and under 35 ys.			35 & under 45 ys.			45 & under 55 ys.			55 & under 65 ys.			65 & under 75 ys.			75 & under 85 ys.			85 & under 95 ys.			Over 95 ys.			At all ages.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Newbury	1302	1364	2666	2574	2420	4994	1562	1822	3384	1142	1388	2530	1028	1183	2211	935	978	1913	714	800	1514	476	478	954	186	235	421	26	24	50	2	2	4	9947	10694	20641
Hungerford	1243	1275	2518	2430	2368	4798	1698	1419	3117	1022	1145	2167	1030	1091	2121	924	928	1852	684	723	1407	506	445	951	172	202	374	18	26	44	...	...	...	9727	9622	19349
Abingdon	1372	1401	2773	2595	2481	5076	1905	1964	3869	1203	1509	2712	1093	1128	2221	935	1058	1993	742	857	1599	505	449	954	169	153	322	13	27	40	1	1	2	10532	11029	21561
Wallingford	978	1007	1985	1806	1785	3591	1168	1150	2318	855	970	1825	739	832	1571	609	664	1273	571	539	1110	340	355	695	126	121	247	12	21	33	...	...	...	7204	7444	14648
Bradfield	1045	1085	2130	1936	1865	3801	1331	1136	2467	939	1030	1969	861	856	1717	744	735	1479	594	554	1148	414	369	783	181	140	321	23	15	38	...	...	...	8068	7785	15853
Cookham	992	1026	2018	1859	1796	3655	1245	1156	2401	931	1083	2014	778	886	1664	669	697	1366	461	495	956	309	271	580	94	100	194	10	14	24	1	...	1	7280	7593	14873
Easthampstead... ..	770	680	1450	1341	1131	2472	1033	841	1874	787	803	1590	698	620	1318	494	402	896	308	246	554	198	140	338	49	66	115	11	14	25	...	...	...	5689	4943	10632
Windsor*	1709	1624	3333	2703	2705	5408	2548	2464	5012	2288	2229	4517	1562	1717	3279	1102	1205	2307	713	843	1556	425	519	944	151	175	326	15	24	39	3	1	4	13219	13506	26725
TOTAL	9411	9462	18873	17244	16551	33795	12490	11952	24442	9167	10157	19324	7789	8313	16102	6402	6667	13079	4787	5057	9844	3173	3026	6199	1128	1192	2320	128	165	293	7	4	11	71666	72616	144282

* The town of Windsor is included in this return, as it forms a part of the Windsor Registration District, but it is not in the Combined Sanitary District.

Occupation or Status of all persons aged 20 years and upwards.

** OCCUPATION OR STATUS.	NEWBURY.			HUNGERFORD.			ABINGDON.			WALLINGFORD.			BRADFELD.			COOKHAM.			EASTHAMPSTEAD.			WINDSOR.*			M. F. Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Professional	301	119	420	179	77	256	267	116	383	171	75	246	151	82	233	213	102	315	338	50	388	1563	225	1788	3183	846	4029
2. Domestic	224	4709	4933	306	4261	4567	313	3808	4121	129	3259	3388	223	3671	3894	268	3424	3692	395	2331	2726	761	6432	7193	2619	31895	34514
3. Commercial	203	37	240	111	27	138	266	43	309	200	16	216	123	16	139	169	9	178	111	6	117	463	32	495	1646	186	1832
4. Agricultural	1966	171	2137	2796	340	3136	2439	394	2833	2055	208	2263	2202	166	2368	1192	89	1281	868	50	918	1191	68	1259	14709	1486	16195
5. Industrial	1968	691	2659	1142	389	1531	1711	1573	3284	1057	421	1478	1045	268	1313	1270	439	1709	828	240	1068	2674	956	3630	11695	4977	16672
6. Non-productive, or of undefined occupation																											
(a) Rank or property not included in above classes	41	218	760	33	93	609	18	111	712	20	121	296	14	50	674	25	93	780	17	56	478	53	276	1255	221	1018	5564
(b) Labourers of undefined occupation	495	6		470	13		472	111		149	6		600	10		656	6		403	2		915	11		4160	165	
	5198	5951	11149	5037	5200	10237	5486	6156	11642	3781	4106	7887	4358	4263	8621	3793	4162	7955	2960	2735	5695	7620	8000	15620	38233	40573	78806

** Class 1 includes persons engaged in government, local government, defence of country, professions, and learning.
" 2 " " " entertaining, personal service, also wives and women occupied in household work, or assisting in husband's business.
" 3 " " " conveyance of men, or goods, or dealing in money, or in household goods.
" 4 " " " possessing land, or working it, or employed about animals.
" 5 " " " engaged in arts, mechanics, textile fabrics, food and drink, animal substances, vegetable substances, or minerals.
" 6 " " " not returned in either of the above classes.

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE III.

Births Registered during the Year 1875.										Deaths Registered during the Year 1875.											
Registration Districts and Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	FOR THE YEAR 1875.			Total in 1874.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	FOR THE YEAR 1875.			Total in 1874.	Excess of Births over Deaths.				
					Males.	Females.	Total.						FOR THE YEAR 1875.				Total in 1874.				
													Males.	Females.	Total.						
NEWBURY	135	164	162	143	294	310	604	604	164	101	87	94	210	236	446	406	84	74	158	198	
Thatcham	36	45	52	38	81	90	171	177	35	21	20	27	52	51	103	98	29	39	68	79	
Newbury... ..	49	67	56	57	112	117	229	221	60	37	31	29	77	80	157	160	35	37	72	61	
Speen	50	52	54	48	101	103	204	206	69	43	36	38	81	105	186	148	20	—2	18	58	
HUNGERFORD	143	144	137	110	282	252	534	559	114	90	67	96	195	172	367	296	87	80	167	263	
Kintbury	34	32	36	31	77	56	133	112	22	20	22	25	48	41	89	64	29	15	44	48	
Hungerford	67	76	65	46	129	125	254	293	56	42	27	50	91	84	175	163	38	41	79	130	
Lambourn	42	36	36	33	76	71	147	154	36	28	18	21	56	47	103	69	20	24	44	85	
ABINGDON	168	160	146	178	332	320	652	702	145	119	104	126	274	220	494	455	58	100	158	325	
Fyfield	23	9	10	12	26	28	54	60	12	6	10	9	14	23	37	39	12	5	17	21	
Abingdon	68	59	65	81	146	127	273	297	64	51	46	48	117	92	209	168	29	35	64	129	
Cumnor	32	33	18	31	51	63	114	119	20	18	7	14	41	18	59	57	10	45	55	62	
Nuneham-Courtney...	18	21	20	17	37	39	76	79	21	28	20	28	50	47	97	101	—13	—8	—21	—24	
Sutton-Courtney ...	27	38	33	37	72	63	135	147	28	16	21	27	52	40	92	90	20	23	43	57	
WALLINGFORD	83	111	122	87	207	196	403	479	93	89	73	68	176	147	323	318	31	49	80	161	
Cholsey	38	58	60	45	101	100	201	241	49	39	42	28	90	68	158	163	11	32	43	78	
Wallingford	45	53	62	42	106	96	202	238	44	50	31	40	86	79	165	155	20	17	37	83	
BRADFELD	135	113	126	116	255	235	490	483	95	67	57	65	158	126	284	252	97	109	206	231	
Bucklebury	54	38	48	38	92	86	178	167	47	29	26	23	78	47	125	94	14	39	53	73	
Mortimer	28	36	46	36	74	72	146	143	25	17	14	13	39	30	69	76	35	42	77	67	
Tilehurst	53	39	32	42	89	77	166	173	23	21	17	29	41	49	90	82	48	28	76	91	
COOKHAM	130	132	121	104	255	232	487	497	90	73	67	80	154	156	310	227	101	76	177	270	
Bray	74	75	63	54	136	130	266	264	47	38	27	35	73	74	147	97	63	56	119	167	
Cookham	56	57	58	50	119	102	221	233	43	35	40	45	81	82	163	130	38	20	58	103	
EASTHAMSTEAD	75	59	70	74	138	140	278	324	46	65	45	37	103	90	193	149	35	50	85	175	
Bracknell	61	40	50	51	101	101	202	228	34	51	33	28	71	75	146	111	30	26	56	117	
Sandhurst	14	19	20	23	37	39	76	96	12	14	12	9	32	15	47	38	5	24	29	58	
WINDSOR (part of) ..	157	126	120	140	274	269	543	515	99	71	81	69	167	153	320	256	107	116	223	259	
Egham	111	82	71	102	185	181	366	356	57	51	43	42	98	95	193	148	87	86	173	208	
Windsor (Rural pt. of)	46	44	49	38	89	88	177	159	42	20	38	27	69	58	127	108	20	30	50	51	
TOTAL	1026	1009	1004	952	2037	1954	3991	...	846	675	581	635	1437	1300	2737	...	600	654	1254	...	
TOTAL in 1874... ..	1066	1050	1002	1045	2127	2036	...	4163	667	538	511	643	1207	1152	...	2353	920	884	...	1804	

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE.

TABLE IV.

Deaths from all Causes Registered during the Year ending December 31st, 1875, in Registration Districts.

† These districts correspond in area with the respective Sanitary Districts ; the returns for the Sanitary Districts not so corresponding are contained in TABLE v.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.												REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.												REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.																																										
CAUSES OF DEATH.		Newbury.	Hungerford Reg. and San. Dist.	Abingdon.	Wallingford.	Bradfield. Reg. and San. Dist.	Cookham.	Easthampstead. Reg. and San. Dist.	Windsor* (Part of Reg. and San. Dist.)	Total.	Total in 1874.	CAUSES OF DEATH.		Newbury.	Hungerford. Reg. and San. Dist.	Abingdon.	Wallingford.	Bradfield. Reg. and San. Dist.	Cookham.	Easthampstead Reg. and San. Dist.	Windsor* (Part of Reg. and San. Dist.)	Total.	Total in 1874.	CAUSES OF DEATH.		Newbury.	Hungerford. Reg. and San. Dist.	Abingdon.	Wallingford.	Bradfield. Reg. and San. Dist.	Cookham.	Easthampstead. Reg. and San. Dist.	Windsor* (Part of Reg. and San. Dist.)	Total.	Total in 1874.																															
ALL CAUSES												446	367	494	323	284	310	193	320	2,737	2,358	ORDER 4.												ORDER 6.																																
SPECIFIED CAUSES—																						1 Thrush												1	1	2	2	Ovarian Dropsy												2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	6	3
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																						2 Worms, &c.	2	2	Uterus Disease, &c... ..												3	5	...	1	...	1	1	1	12	10
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases ...												57	29	66	38	23	65	35	37	350	255	CLASS II.												ORDER 7.																																
2—Enthetic												2	...	2	...	1	5	5	CONSTITUTIONAL												Synovitis (Arthritis)	2	2			
3—Dietic												2	1	...	1	...	1	5	3	DISEASES.												Joint Disease, &c.												3	2	3	...	1	2	1	5	16	9											
4—Parasitic												1	1	2	4	ORDER 1.												ORDER 8.																																
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																						1 Gout	1	1	2	5	Phlegmon	1	1
Order 1—Diathetic, &c.												16	15	22	16	7	13	3	13	105	88	2 Dropsy												5	3	...	2	1	3	...	1	15	27	Ulcer												1	...	1	1	1	4	1	
2—Tubercular Class... ..												63	60	65	28	26	40	21	58	361	315	3 Cancer												9	5	20	11	5	8	2	9	69	45	Skin Disease, &c.												1	...	1	1	1	1	5	1	
LOCAL DISEASES.																						4 Cancrum Oris (Noma)	3	1	4	4																								
Order 1—Diseases of Brain, &c... ..												63	48	81	58	41	34	16	33	374	359	5 Mortification												2	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	15	8																							
2—Heart												33	21	35	30	27	26	12	23	207	200	ORDER 2.												ORDER 3.																																
3—Lungs												68	69	79	55	50	45	40	46	452	334	1 Scrofula												3	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	9	13																							
4—Digestive Org., &c.												22	19	16	14	12	16	11	24	134	125	2 Tabes Mesenterica												1	9	9	2	2	5	3	3	34	19																							
5—Kidneys, &c.												9	5	10	9	16	7	10	12	78	57	3 Phthisis												56	42	48	23	22	29	16	45	281	252																							
6—Uterus, &c.												5	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	13	4 Hydrocephalus												3	7	7	2	2	5	2	9	37	31																							
7—Joints, &c... ..												3	2	3	...	1	2	1	5	17	11	CLASS III.												ORDER 1.																																
8—Skin, &c.												2	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	9	3	LOCAL DISEASES.												ORDER 2.																																
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																						1 Cephalitis												2	1	8	4	1	1	1	3	21	17																							
Order 1—Malformations, &c.												11	13	15	10	9	12	5	5	80	52	2 Apoplexy												21	13	11	8	10	4	6	9	84	72																							
2—Puerperal Diseases, &c.												4	6	1	1	4	...	2	1	19	16	3 Paralysis												11	10	24	19	10	12	3	10	99	89																							
3—Old Age												31	31	48	31	35	19	16	24	235	254	4 Insanity	1	7	5	1	14	19																							
4—Atrophy, &c												25	24	20	7	11	12	5	18	110	121	5 Chorea	1	1	...																							
VIOLENT DEATHS.																						6 Epilepsy												2	4	6	2	1	1	16	22																							
Order 1—Accidents												12	5	7	7	12	5	5	5	58	37	7 Convulsions												19	16	23	11	10	9	4	6	98	81																							
3—Homicide	3	8 Brain Disease, &c.												8	3	2	8	7	8	1	4	41	59																							
4—Suicide												2	2	2	2	1	...	4	1	14	10	ORDER 2.												ORDER 3.																																
Not specified or ill defined												16	13	19	12	5	11	6	11	93	92	1 Pericarditis	1	1	1																							
CLASS 1.																						2 Aneurism	1	1	...	2	4	3																							
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																						3 Heart Disease, &c.												33	20	34	30	27	25	12	21	202	196																							
ORDER 1.																						ORDER 3.												ORDER 4.																																
1 Small Pox	2	2	...	1 Laryngitis												2	...	1	1	2	6	6																							
2 Measles	2	2	...	4	3	...	11	29	2 Bronchitis												42	45	52	32	23	25	17	28	264	168																							
3 Scarlet Fever												18	1	1	5	...	11	1	5	42	18	3 Pleurisy	2	...	2	1	1	2	8	7																							
4 Diphtheria												1	3	3	...	2	3	4	1	17	16	4 Pneumonia												18	22	18	17	12	17	18	15	137	117																							
5 Quinsy	1	1	...	2	1	5 Asthma												4	2	5	2	4	1	18	11																							
6 Croup												10	3	1	1	3	2	2	...	22	21	6 Lung Disease, &c.												2	...	1	3	7	1	4	1	19	25																							
7 Whooping Cough												2	...	22	7	5	3	13	5	57	50	ORDER 4.												ORDER 3.																																
8 Typhus Fever	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	4	1	1 Gastritis	2	...	1	1	...	1	5	3																							
9 Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever												5	2	6	3	2	1	3	2	24	31	2 Enteritis												3	1	1	...	6	11	10																							
10 Simple Continued Fever, &c... ..												3	2	1	1	...	4	1	3	15	6	3 Peritonitis												3	1	1	2	1	...	3	3	14	12																							
9 Erysipelas	1	1	2	...	4	1	3	12	18	4 Ascites												1	1	...	2	...																							
10 Puerperal Fever (Metria)	1	2	2	1	2	8	7	5 Ulceration of Intestine	2	2	4	4																							
11 Carbuncle	1	1	...	6 Hernia	1	...	2	3	2																							
12 Influenza	4	...	1	...	3	8	...	7 Ileus	1	1	...																							
13 Dysentery	2	...	8 Intussusception	1	1	...	1	3	1																							
14 Diarrhoea												15	6	27	5	7	20	4	11	95	40	9 Stricture of Intestines	1	1	...	2	...																							
15 Simple Cholera	1	1	...	10 Fistula...	1	...	1	2	...																							
16 Asiatic Cholera	11 Stomach Disease, &c.												4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	14	30																							
17 Ague...	1	1	...	12 Pancreas Disease, &c.																							
18 Remittent Fever	1	1	...	13 Hepatitis	1	1	2	4																							
19 Rheumatism												1	4	1	4	2	3	1	...	16	10	14 Jaundice												2	3	2	3	1	1	1	...	13	11																							
20 Other Zymotic Diseases... ..												2	1	1	**1	...	2	...	4	11	5	15 Liver Disease, &c.												9	9	6	7	3	9	4	11	58	48																							
ORDER 2.																						ORDER 5.												ORDER 3.																																
1 Syphilis												1	...	2	...	1	4	5	1 Nephritis												1	...	1	2	2	6	3																								
2 Stricture of Urethra... ..												1	1	...	2 Nephria (Bright's Dis.)												3	1	5	...	7	3	2	5	26	18																							
3 Hydrophobia	3 Ischuria	1	1	...																							
4 Glanders	4 Diabetes												1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	13	5																							
ORDER 3.																						5 Calculus (Stone)																							
1 Privation	1	6 Cystitis												2	1	3	...	1	...	7	7																							
2 Want of Breast Milk	7 Kidney Disease, &c.												3	2	4	6	2	...	4	4	25	23																							
3 Purpura and Scurvy												1	1	...	1	3	...																																													
4 Alcoholism } Del. Tremens																																													
Intemperance												1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2													</																															

* The returns for Windsor include only the deaths in the Rural Sanitary District, as the town (though a part of the Union and Registration District) is not in the Sanitary Combination

** This death, registered as due to Chicken Pox, was on enquiry found to have been caused by Small Pox.

$$\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ - 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE V.

Deaths from all Causes Registered during the Year ending December 31st, 1875, in Sanitary Districts not coinciding in area with Registration Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Newbury Rural.	Newbury Urban.	Speenhamland Urban.	Abingdon Rural.	Abingdon Urban.	Wallingford Rural.	Wallingford Urban.	Cookham Rural.	Maidenhead Urban.
ALL CAUSES	269	141	36	371	123	246	77	145	165
SPECIFIED CAUSES—									
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
Order 1—Miasmatic Diseases ...	31	21	5	47	19	29	9	32	33
" 2—Etiotic " ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
" 3—Dietic " ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" 4—Parasitic " ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.									
Order 1—Diathetic, &c. ...	11	5	...	18	4	13	3	8	5
" 2—Tubercular Class... ..	38	20	5	42	23	21	7	20	20
LOCAL DISEASES.									
Order 1—Diseases of Brain, &c....	41	18	4	67	14	44	14	14	20
" 2— " Heart ...	23	8	2	26	9	24	6	6	20
" 3— " Lungs ...	42	22	4	59	20	45	10	23	22
" 4— " Digestive Org., &c. ...	15	5	2	10	6	13	1	8	8
" 5— " Kidneys, &c. ...	6	2	1	7	3	7	2	3	4
" 6— " Uterus, &c. ...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
" 7— " Joints, &c. ...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1
" 8— " Skin, &c. ...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.									
Order 1—Malformations, &c. ...	7	3	1	13	2	9	1	6	6
" 2—Puerperal Diseases, &c. ...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 3—Old Age ...	15	12	4	39	9	15	16	5	14
" 4—Atrophy, &c. ...	12	10	3	15	5	5	2	6	6
VIOLENT DEATHS.									
Order 1—Accidents ...	8	2	2	6	1	6	1	3	2
" 3—Homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 4—Suicide ...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Not specified or ill defined ...	10	4	2	13	6	9	3	7	4
CLASS 1.									
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
ORDER 1.									
1 Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Quinsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Simple Continued Fever, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Puerperal Fever (Metria) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Carbuncle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Simple Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Asiatic Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Ague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Remittent Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Other Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.									
1 Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Stricture of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Glanders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.									
1 Privation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Want of Breast Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Purpura and Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Alcoholism } Del. Tremens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAUSES OF DEATH.									
ORDER 4.									
1 Thrush ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Worms, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.									
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.									
ORDER 1.									
1 Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Cancrum Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.									
1 Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.									
LOCAL DISEASES.									
ORDER 1.									
1 Cephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Paralysis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Insanity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Brain Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.									
1 Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aneurism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Heart Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.									
1 Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Lung Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.									
1 Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Ascites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Ulceration of Intestine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Ileus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Stricture of Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fistula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Stomach Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Pancreas Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Liver Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Spleen Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 5.									
1 Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Nephria (Bright's Dis.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ischuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Calculus (Stone) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kidney Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAUSES OF DEATH.									
ORDER 6.									
Ovarian Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterus Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 7.									
Synovitis (Arthritis) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 8.									
Phlegmon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin Disease, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.									
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.									
ORDER 1.									
1 Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cyanosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Other Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Teething ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 2.									
1 Paramenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Childbirth (see Puerperal Fever) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.									
1 Old Age ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.									
1 Atrophy and Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.									
VIOLENT DEATHS.									
ORDER 1.									
(Accident or Negligence.)									
1 Fractures and Contusions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Burns and Scalds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Suffocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Otherwise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 3.									
(Homicide.)									
1 Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER 4.									
(Suicide.)									
1 Wounds—Gunshot, Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Otherwise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths (unclassified) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Deaths (cause unknown) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or ill-defined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

** This death, registered as due to Chicken Pox, was on enquiry found to have been caused by Small Pox.



COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE VI.

No. of Deaths from all Causes, Classified according to Ages and Localities, in Registration Districts Sub-Districts and Parishes, also in Sanitary Districts and Public Institutions, with their respective Populations or Inmates at the Census of 1871.

NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT, including Newbury Rural, Newbury Urban, and Speenhamland Urban Sanitary Districts.																				WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT, including Wallingford Urban and Wallingford Rural Sanitary Districts.																			
Registration Sub-District.	Name of Parish, &c.	Parish or Hamlet, &c.	Population in 1871.	Under 3 mths.	3 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 5 yrs.	Total under 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 & upwds.	Total.	Registration Sub-Districts.	Name of Parish, &c.	Parish or Hamlet, &c.	Population in 1871.	Under 3 mths.	3 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 5 yrs.	Total under 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 & upwds.	Total.
THATCHAM.	Wasing and	P.	77	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	9	CHOLSEY.	Aston Upthorp &	Ly.	169	...	2	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	11
	Brimpton	P.	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8		Aston Tirrold	P.	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Woolhampton	P.	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53		Moulsoford and	P.	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thatcham	P.	2845	6	7	3	6	22	5	2	2	...	1	5	10	6	33		Cholsey	P.	1362	6	...	1	7	1	...	4	...	2	2	3	4	23
	Midgham and Greenham	Tg.	1170	4	4	2	4	14	1	1	...	3	3	1	7	2	1	...	...		***CO. LUNATIC AM.	P.	128	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	5	3	7	4	...	...	29	
NEWBURY.	Newbury, Town of & Sandford	P.	6447	12	14	5	9	40	6	6	8	12	6	15	14	8	6	2	123	WALLINGFORD.	South Moreton	P.	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Union House	P.	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19		North Moreton	P.	357	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Newtown	P.	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		Didcot	P.	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enborne	P.	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		Hagbourne	P.	979	8	3	...	1	12	...	4	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	30
	Hampstead Marshall	P.	295	4		East and West Long Wittenham & Little Wittenham	P.	629	1	2	3	1	11
SPEEN.	Speen, part of, and Speenhamland URB. SAN. DIS.	P.	2342	1	3	5	1	10	1	7	3	4	2	5	10	9	3	...	54	WALLINGFORD.	Wallingford Town of	P.	2926	4	5	2	3	14	3	2	2	3	6	16	8	2	...	59	
	Donnington	P.	747	1	3	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	15		St. Leonard	P.	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	2	...	18
	Chieveley	P.	1169	2	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	22		St. Mary-le-More	P.	741	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	3	1	16
	Leckhamstead	Tg.	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19		St. Peter	P.	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Winterbourne	Tg.	380	7		Warborough	P.	146
TOTAL RUR. SAN. DIST.	Boxford	P.	615	2	2	2	1	6	4	1	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	21	WALLINGFORD.	Newington, part, & Berwick Salome	P.	1259	4	2	1	8	1	2	4	...	5	3	5	...	...	...	28
	Welford	P.	1009	1	1	3	1	1	...	2	3	3	5	3	2	...	22		Benson and	P.	691	2	1	2	1	6	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	14
																					Fyfield	P.	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
																					Crownmarsh Giffard	P.	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																					Newnham Murren	P.	160	5
KINTBURY.	Avington and Kintbury	P.	98	35	BUCKLEBURY.	Mongewell and North Stoke	P.	187
	West Woodhay	P.	1847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		South Stoke with Woodcot	P.	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	And Inkpen	P.	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18																			
	Combe and Buttermere	P.	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9																			
	Ham	P.	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21																			
HUNGERFORD.	Shalbourne	P.	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	MORTIMER.	Goring	P.	902	...	3	4	2	9	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	1	...	21
																			...		Streatley	P.	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
																			...		Ashmstead	P.	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																			...		Basildon	P.	698	...	1	2	1	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
																			...		Bradfield and	P.	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAMBOURN.	Hippenscombe & Tidcombe	P.	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	TILEHURST.	Stanford Dingley	P.	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Bedwyn	P.	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Yattendon and	P.	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Little Bedwyn	P.	2068	3	2	3	5	13	4	2	2	2	3	4	1	7	1	...	39		Frilsham	P.	279
	Froxfield	P.	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bucklebury	P.	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hungerford and Union House	P.	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE VII.

Deaths in Registration Sub-Districts from Principal Diseases in the year ending December 31st, 1875,
at various Groups of Ages.

** Includes hydrocephalus, infantile meningitis, convulsions and teething

The letters L.A. denote that a Lunatic Asylum is situate in the District

† One of these three deaths was registered as caused by chicken pox, but on enquiry was found to have been a case of small pox.

[illegible]

TABLE VIII.

Deaths at Seven Groups of Ages in Registration and Sanitary Districts from the following
Classes of Disease, in the year ending December 31st, 1875.

Registration and Sanitary Districts.	ALL ZYMOTIC DISEASES (Order 1.)							ALL TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							PHTHISIS.									
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	Over 80	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	Over 80	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	Over 80	Total.
NEWBURY REG. DIST. ...	12	20	17	...	2	6	...	57	2	2	9	25	19	6	...	63	...	...	8	25	18	5	...	56
Including	5	12	10	...	1	3	...	31	2	1	7	12	12	4	...	38	...	...	6	12	11	3	...	32
Rur. San. Dist. ...	6	6	6	...	1	2	...	21	...	...	2	11	5	2	...	20	...	...	2	11	5	2	...	20
Urb. San. Dist. ...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Speenhamland Urb. San. Dist. ...	1	5	6	8	2	6	1	29	9	7	6	20	14	4	...	60	2	...	2	20	14	4	...	42
HUNGERFORD REG. and Rur. San. Dist. ...	33	16	8	3	2	2	2	66	13	4	8	20	14	6	...	65	5	1	5	17	14	6	...	48
Including	22	13	4	3	2	2	1	47	6	3	6	13	9	5	...	42	3	1	4	10	9	5	...	32
Rur. San. Dist. ...	11	3	4	...	...	...	...	19	7	1	2	7	5	1	...	23	2	...	1	7	5	1	...	16
Urb. San. Dist. ...	7	9	9	5	3	3	2	38	...	2	4	14	6	2	...	28	...	...	2	13	6	2	...	23
WALLINGFORD REG. DIST. ...	7	7	6	4	2	1	2	29	...	1	3	10	6	1	...	21	...	...	1	10	6	1	...	18
Including	7	7	6	4	2	1	2	29	...	1	3	10	6	1	...	21	...	...	1	10	6	1	...	18
Rur. San. Dist. ...	...	2	3	1	1	2	...	9	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	5
Urb. San. Dist. ...	8	8	1	4	1	1	...	23	2	2	6	9	6	1	...	26	2	...	5	8	6	1	...	22
BRADFELD REG. and Rur. San. Dist. ...	23	17	12	3	4	5	1	65	3	8	6	12	8	3	...	40	...	2	5	12	7	3	...	29
Including	6	10	10	1	2	3	...	32	3	2	4	8	2	1	...	20	...	...	3	8	1	1	...	13
Rur. San. Dist. ...	17	7	2	2	2	2	1	33	...	6	2	4	6	2	...	20	...	2	2	4	6	2	...	16
Maidenhead Urb. San. Dist. ...	5	15	6	7	1	1	...	35	2	3	2	6	3	5	...	21	1	...	1	6	3	5	...	16
EASTHAMPTSTEAD REG. & Rur. San. Dist. ...	16	9	5	3	2	1	1	37	11	6	8	18	12	3	...	58	5	...	7	18	12	3	...	45
WINDSOR (Part of) REG. & Rur. San. Dist. ...	105	99	64	33	17	25	7	350	42	34	49	124	82	30	...	361	15	3	35	119	80	29	...	281
TOTAL ...	105	99	64	33	17	25	7	350	42	34	49	124	82	30	...	361	15	3	35	119	80	29	...	281
Registration and Sanitary Districts.	BRAIN DISEASES.							HEART DISEASES.							PULMONARY DISEASES.									
	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	Over 80	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	Over 80	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 80	Over 80	Total.
NEWBURY REG. DIST. ...	13	8	...	3	6	23	10	63	...	2	2	2	6	18	3	33	13	6	1	2	9	29	8	68
Including	8	6	...	3	2	18	4	41	...	2	2	2	2	12	3	23	8	4	1	1	6	17	5	42
Rur. San. Dist. ...	3	1	...	...	4	4	6	18	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	5	2	...	1	3	8	3	22
Urb. San. Dist. ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Speenhamland Urb. San. Dist. ...	10	6	1	2	5	21	3	48	...	...	3	...	6	7	5	21	10	4	2	5	13	28	7	69
HUNGERFORD REG. and Rur. San. Dist. ...	17	6	6	4	19	23	6	81	...	...	4	14	15	12	2	35	24	16	4	5	23	3	79	
Including	11	6	5	4	18	18	5	67	...	...	...	3	9	12	2	26	19	12	3	2	1	19	3	59
Rur. San. Dist. ...	6	...	1	...	1	5	1	14	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	9	5	4	1	3	4	...	...	20
Urb. San. Dist. ...	9	5	3	10	10	18	3	58	1	1	1	6	17	5	30	15	15	5	...	2	4	25	4	55
WALLINGFORD REG. DIST. ...	6	3	3	9	10	10	3	44	1	1	1	5	12	4	...	24	13	5	...	1	3	20	3	45
Including	3	2	...	1	...	8	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	2	...	...	1	1	5	1	10
Rur. San. Dist. ...	7	4	1	1	5	17	6	41	...	...	3	...	10	13	1	27	10	4	3	7	20	3	50	
Urb. San. Dist. ...	8	3	...	2	5	13	3	34	...	...	2	2	2	16	4	26	9	4	...	3	17	4	45	
BRADFELD REG. and Rur. San. Dist. ...	4	2	...	1	2	4	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	2	...	2	3	8	2	23
Including	4	1	...	1	3	9	2	20	...	...	2	2	2	10	4	20	3	2	...	1	5	9	2	22
Maidenhead Urb. San. Dist. ...	4	...	1	...	3	8	...	16	...	...	1	1	3	5	2	12	6	4	...	3	11	12	4	40
Rur. San. Dist. ...	4	3	2	5	4	15	...	33	1	...	...	4	3	14	1	23	20	8	...	5	3	8	2	46
EASTHAMPTSTEAD REG. & Rur. San. Dist. ...	72	35	14	27	57	138	31	374	2	2	12	14	50	105	22	207	107	51	10	28	59	162	35	452
WINDSOR (Part of) REG. and Rur. San. Dist. ...	72	35	14	27	57	138	31	374	2	2	12	14	50	105	22	207	107	51	10	28	59	162	35	452
TOTAL ...	72	35	14	27	57	138	31	374	2	2	12	14	50	105	22	207	107	51	10	28	59	162	35	452



COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE IX.

Percentage Rate of Deaths from all causes at various groups of ages in Registration and Sanitary Districts.

In this table the deaths in the Public Lunatic Asylums at Littlemore,* Moulsoford** and Broadmoor*** are excluded. Deaths in Union Houses are returned in the Sanitary District (marked W) in which they are situated.

	Under 3 mths.	3 to 12 mths.	1 to 2 years	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	Over 85	Total under 1 year	Total under 5 yrs.	Total over 65 yrs.
NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT	8.5	9.4	4.9	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.2	7.2	5.6	10.5	15.9	12.5	5.8	17.9	28.4	34.2
Including " Rural Sanitary District	7.4	9.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	7.4	6.3	5.6	10.0	17.1	14.1	3.3	16.7	27.9	34.5
" Urban " " " " " " W	9.2	9.9	3.5	6.4	4.2	4.2	6.4	10.6	4.9	12.0	11.3	9.9	7.8	19.1	29.0	29.0
Speenhamland Urban Sanitary District	13.9	8.3	5.6	2.8	2.8	...	11.1	...	8.3	8.3	25.0	11.1	2.8	22.2	30.6	38.9
HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District W	8.7	9.0	4.4	4.9	3.8	5.2	5.2	6.0	9.0	16.2	10.1	19.1	4.1	17.7	27.0	33.3
* ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT	11.8	16.7	5.6	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.0	2.9	7.6	7.8	12.5	12.0	4.7	28.5	38.8	25.2
Including " Rural Sanitary District* W	12.3	15.9	6.1	4.6	6.1	3.1	4.3	3.1	6.1	6.8	13.2	13.2	4.9	28.2	38.9	21.3
" Urban " " " " " " " W	10.6	18.7	4.1	4.9	3.2	8.1	2.2	2.4	11.4	10.6	10.6	8.9	3.2	29.3	38.3	22.7
** WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT	13.3	7.5	3.1	4.4	4.4	3.7	5.8	4.8	5.1	9.9	17.0	16.7	4.1	20.8	28.3	37.8
Including " Rural Sanitary District**	15.6	7.8	3.2	4.6	4.6	3.7	6.9	4.6	6.0	9.7	13.3	16.8	3.7	23.4	31.2	31.8
" Urban " " " " " " " W	6.5	6.5	2.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.6	5.2	3.9	10.4	27.3	18.2	5.2	13.0	19.5	50.7
BRADFIELD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District W	8.1	9.5	4.6	4.2	3.5	5.3	4.6	4.9	7.8	10.9	15.1	16.2	5.3	17.6	26.4	36.6
COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT	10.6	11.0	4.5	6.1	6.2	3.9	6.2	5.2	6.2	12.2	12.2	13.2	2.6	21.6	32.2	27.7
Including " Rural Sanitary District	11.0	11.0	3.4	7.6	9.6	4.1	8.3	3.4	6.2	9.6	12.4	11.7	0.7	22.0	33.0	24.9
" Maidenhead Urban " " " " " " W	10.3	10.9	5.4	4.9	3.0	3.6	4.2	6.6	6.1	14.5	12.1	14.5	4.3	21.2	31.5	30.9
*** EASTHAMPSTEAD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District W	6.2	6.2	9.0	7.3	5.1	7.9	4.5	8.4	5.6	11.8	9.0	15.2	3.9	12.4	28.7	28.1
WINDSOR (part of) REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District W	10.3	14.4	3.7	6.3	4.4	4.4	9.4	7.5	5.3	9.4	13.7	7.5	3.4	24.7	34.7	24.6
MEAN	9.9	10.9	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.6	10.2	13.4	13.8	4.2	20.8	30.9	31.4

TABLE X.

Registration Districts.	Estimated Population to middle of 1875.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living.	Death Rate per 1,000 living.	Mean Death Rate per 1,000 living for 30 years, 1840 to 70.	Percentage Rate of Deaths to Births.	Percentage Rate of Deaths under 1 year to Births.	Percentage Rate of Total Deaths, In Union Houses.	Percentage Rate of In Lunatic Asylums.
Newbury	20,914	28.9	21.3	21	73.8	13.2	4.3	.....
Hungerford	19,123	27.9	19.2	20	68.7	12.2	6.8	.....
Abingdon	21,858	29.8	*20.5	21	68.9	19.6	6.5	9.1
Wallingford	14,916	27.0	**19.7	19	72.9	15.1	5.5	9.0
Bradfield	15,888	30.8	17.8	19	57.9	10.2	9.5	.....
Cookham	15,656	31.1	19.8	18	63.6	13.8	10.0	.....
Easthampstead	11,990	23.2	***14.9	16	64.0	7.8	8.8	7.7
Windsor (part of) ...	16,246	33.4	19.7	20†	58.9	14.5	13.4	.....
TOTAL	136,591	Mean 30.5 Rate	19.6	.....	63.5	13.2	7.7	2.9

* Excluding the Deaths in the Public Lunatic Asylums at * Littlemore, ** Moultsford and *** Broadmoor respectively.

† This number refers to the entire Registration District of Windsor, including the Town, which is not in the Combined Sanitary District.

TABLE XI.

Death Rate per 1,000 living, from the following Classes of Disease.

Registration and Sanitary Districts.	All Zymotic Diseases. (Order I.)	Chief Zymotic Diseases.*	All Tubercular Diseases.	Phthisis.	Brain Diseases, &c.	Heart Diseases, &c.	Pulmonary Diseases, &c.
NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT	2·7	2·7	3·0	2·7	3·0	1·6	3·2
Including { Newbury Rural Sanitary District	2·4	2·3	2·9	2·5	3·1	1·8	3·2
Urban " " District	3·1	3·1	2·9	2·9	2·7	1·2	3·2
Speenhamland Urban Sanitary District	4·5	4·5	4·5	3·6	3·6	1·8	3·6
HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	1·5	1·0	3·1	2·2	2·5	1·1	3·6
ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT	3·0	2·7	3·0	2·2	3·7	1·6	3·6
Including { Abingdon Rural Sanitary District	2·9	2·9	2·6	2·0	4·2	1·6	3·7
Urban " " District	3·2	3·0	3·8	2·7	2·3	1·5	3·4
WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT	2·5	2·0	1·9	1·5	3·9	2·0	3·7
Including { Wallingford Rural Sanitary District	2·4	2·0	1·8	1·5	3·7	2·0	3·8
Urban " " District	2·9	1·6	2·3	1·6	4·6	1·9	3·3
BRADFELD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	1·5	1·2	1·6	1·4	2·6	1·7	3·1
COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT	4·1	3·3	2·6	1·9	2·6	1·7	3·2
Including { Cookham Rural Sanitary District	3·8	2·9	2·3	1·5	1·6	0·7	2·7
Maidenhead Urban " " District	4·1	3·6	2·8	2·2	2·8	2·8	3·1
EASTHAMPESTEAD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	2·9	2·6	1·8	1·3	1·3	1·0	3·3
WINDSOR (part of Registration) and Rural Sanitary District	2·3	2·0	3·1	2·8	2·0	1·4	2·8
MEAN RATE	2·6	2·2	2·5	2·0	2·7	1·5	3·3
MEAN RATE IN 1874	1·9	.....	2·3	1·8	2·6	1·5	2·5

* Including small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and croup), whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid, and other contd.), diarrhoea and pyæmia.

TABLE XII.

Percentage Rate of Total Deaths, from the following Classes of Disease.

Registration and Sanitary Districts.	All Zymotic Diseases, (Order I.)	Chief Zymotic Diseases.*	All Tubercular Diseases.	Phthisis.	Brain Diseases, &c.	Heart Diseases, &c.	Pulmonary Diseases, &c.
NEWBURY REGISTRATION DISTRICT	12.8	12.1	14.1	12.6	14.1	7.4	15.3
Including { Newbury Rural Sanitary District	11.5	11.1	14.1	11.9	15.2	8.5	15.6
" { Urban	14.9	14.9	14.2	14.2	12.8	5.7	15.6
HUNGERFORD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	13.9	13.9	13.9	11.1	11.1	5.5	11.1
ABINGDON REGISTRATION DISTRICT	7.9	6.3	16.3	11.4	13.1	5.7	18.8
Including { Abingdon Rural Sanitary District	13.4	12.9	13.1	9.7	16.4	7.1	16.0
" { Urban	12.7	12.4	11.3	8.6	18.0	7.0	15.9
WALLINGFORD REGISTRATION DISTRICT	15.4	14.6	18.7	13.0	11.4	7.3	16.3
Including { Wallingford Rural Sanitary District	11.8	9.3	8.7	7.1	18.0	9.3	17.0
" { Urban	11.8	9.7	8.5	7.3	17.9	9.8	18.3
BRADFELD REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	11.7	7.8	9.1	6.5	18.2	7.8	13.0
COOKHAM REGISTRATION DISTRICT	8.1	7.4	9.1	7.8	14.4	9.5	17.0
Including { Cookham Rural Sanitary District	20.9	16.4	12.9	9.4	11.1	8.4	14.5
" { Maidenhead Urban	22.1	17.2	13.7	9.0	9.7	4.1	15.9
EASTHAMPTON REGISTRATION and Rural Sanitary District	20.0	15.7	12.1	9.7	12.1	12.1	13.3
WINDSOR (part of Registration) and Rural Sanitary District	18.1	16.1	10.9	8.3	8.3	6.2	20.7
MEAN RATE	11.6	10.0	18.1	14.1	10.3	7.2	14.4
MEAN RATE IN 1874	13.1	11.3	12.9	10.1	13.2	7.6	16.7
	.....	9.0	13.4	10.7	15.2	8.5	14.1

* Including small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (and croup), whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid and other contd.), diarrhoea and pyæmia.

COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS OF BERKSHIRE. 1875.

TABLE XIII.

Return, by Inspectors of Nuisances, of Sanitary Works carried out in the Year 1875.

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